

Dr Sakharov stripped of honours and exiled to Volga city

Dr Andrei Sakharov, leader of the Soviet dissident movement and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was arrested in Moscow yesterday. His mother-in-law said last night

that he and his wife had been sent to the city of Gorkiy which is closed to foreigners. Grave concern was immediately expressed by the US and British governments.

Action seen as snub to US

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 22

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and nuclear physicist who became the leader of the Soviet dissident movement, was stripped of all his honours today and exiled to the city of Gorkiy, some 250 miles east of Moscow.

He was arrested this afternoon by police while on his way to attend a meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of which he is still a member. His mother-in-law, Mrs Ruth Bonner, former Western correspondent, told Dr Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were put on a flight at 6 pm to Gorkiy, an industrial town closed to foreigners.

Dr Sakharov was taken in the afternoon to the office of a Soviet deputy prosecutor-general where he was told of the decision to send him into internal exile.

Shortly afterwards Tass, the official news agency, announced that the Soviet authorities had deprived Dr Sakharov of his title of 'Hero of Socialist Labour', his state awards and his prizes.

The move is seen by Western diplomats as a clear reply to President Carter's regulatory measures against the Russians for their intervention in Afghanistan. A month after taking office Mr Carter sent a letter of support to Dr Sakharov. The move launched the President's human rights campaign which infuriated the Russians.

Western correspondents who went to Dr Sakharov's flat in central Moscow today round the door guarded by police, who pushed them back into the lift and said everything would be explained later.

Extra police were posted at the entrance to the block where he lives.

Dr Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, an equally vigorous and uncompromising human rights activist, have been sent to an area that will effectively isolate them from their colleagues in the dissident movement and ensure that they will no longer be able to contact Western correspondents.

There had been speculation in Moscow that Dr Sakharov would be forcibly exiled abroad, as happened to Alexander Solzhenitsyn in 1974. But the Soviet authorities evidently believed the distinguished scientist still knew too much about the Soviet nuclear programme to allow him out of the country.

He was not allowed to leave the Soviet Union to travel to Oslo in 1975 when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. His knowledge of state secrets, as a personal antagonist.

Kosygin deputy dismissed

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Jan 22

A senior deputy to Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, appears to have been sacked. An official Tass announcement today said that Mr Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, had been relieved of his duties.

Mr Kirillin, a senior scientist and experienced administrator who has held his job for the past 15 years, was said to have requested the change himself. But the terse phrasing of the announcement and the failure to mention any reasons of health or wish to retire on pension strongly imply that he was dismissed.

There are strong suggestions in Moscow that his departure, voluntary or enforced, may be connected with the moves against Dr Sakharov.

Aged 67, Dr Kirillin is a former vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and is thought to have opposed his earlier attempts to have his fellow-scientist expelled from the academy.

As chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology he has played an important role in directing the Soviet Union's quest for foreign



Dr Sakharov: Seized on a Moscow street.

The announcement of the removal of Dr Sakharov's awards was made in a short paragraph printed this evening on the back page of *Izvestia*. It said that Dr Sakharov had been conducting subversive activities against the Soviet state for a number of years.

In this connection he was repeatedly warned by representatives of appropriate state bodies, public organizations and prominent Soviet scientists about the impermissibility of such activities.

"Ignoring these warnings, Sakharov lately embarked on the road of open calls to reactionary circles of imperialist states to interfere in the USSR's internal affairs."

Taking into consideration numerous proposals by the Soviet public the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has deprived Andrei Sakharov of the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and all state awards, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR has deprived him of the titles of Laureate of the USSR prizes that were awarded to him.

The warnings mentioned in the announcements refer to the times that Dr Sakharov has been ordered to report to the police and officially warned about his anti-Soviet behaviour.

Grave concern: A State Department spokesman said that the well-being of Dr Sakharov was

of grave concern" to the American Administration, Our Washington Correspondent writes. He recalled that President Carter in the past had expressed his personal admiration for the Nobel Peace Prize winner's efforts to improve human rights in the Soviet Union.

Asked whether the United States would offer asylum to the Soviet dissident if it was requested, the spokesman said he thought Dr Sakharov would be welcome in any country which valued freedom.

Serious view: Mrs Margaret Thatcher reacted sharply in the Commons yesterday to the report of Dr Sakharov's arrest, stating that the Government took a "very serious view" and would take it up with the Soviet Union.

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Serious view: Mrs Margaret

HOME NEWS

Inquiry demanded into chemical blast

By Penny Symon
People who were evacuated from their homes in Barking, east London, on Monday night because of cyanide fumes after three explosions in a chemicals warehouse near by, returned yesterday to clear up the mess. Those living only a hundred yards from the warehouse were demanding a public inquiry.

Six thousand people were moved out, and about 1,200 spent the night in emergency accommodation organised by Barking council. The rest went to friends and relatives living outside the danger area.

The explosion is being investigated by the Health and Safety Executive. MPs were told yesterday.

But Mr Patrick Mayhew, an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, told the Commons that the blast showed no evidence of a need for further regulations.

The fire and explosions were in a warehouse belonging to Womersley Boome Chemicals, in River Road. The cause of the fire has not yet been established, but one theory being examined is that it was caused by a liquid propane gas bottle exploding.

The fire caused sodium chlorate stored in the warehouse to explode. Sodium cyanide nearby began to give off poisonous fumes as it was heated by the fire.

"It was the possibility of these fumes becoming very strong and spreading over a wide area that caused the evacuation," Inspector David Bailey, of Barking police, said.

"It was a very large operation, involving about 100 police officers, and we used our major incident procedure which is drawn up for use when a large number of people have to be moved."

"As soon as we realized that evacuation was necessary the procedure was put into operation," Inspector Bailey said.

"We liaised with the local authority's emergency planning officer, and he arranged the accommodation, food and transport. We had to commandeer some buses from Barking bus garage, which we have power to do in these circumstances.

He denied reports that there had been some looting of the empty homes.

A spokesman for Barking council said that six emergency centres were set up in the borough, and there were two in the neighbouring borough of Newham. Schools, old people's homes, church halls, a youth



Photograph by David Jones
The burnt-out shell of the Womersley Boome chemicals warehouse after the fire and explosion which led to an evacuation of the neighbouring area.

Prescription charges likely to be increased in Budget

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
It seems likely that the Government will increase National Health Service prescription charges, possibly indexing them in line with the rate of inflation.

The change could be announced either in the Budget on March 26 or shortly beforehand when the deeper cuts in 1980-81 public expenditure are announced.

This emerged more clearly yesterday when Mrs Margaret Thatcher omitted any pledge not to increase prescription charges when challenged in the House of Commons. All that she would give commitments on were two promises made during the election campaign last year, not to introduce charges

In brief**Killer cleared of IRA charge**

Thomas McMahon, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Lord Mountbatten of Burma, was acquitted at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday of a charge of being a member of the IRA. He was cleared after denying that with that he was in the IRA on August 27 last year, the day Lord Mountbatten was blown up on his boat near Mullaghmore, co Sligo.

BP tanker drivers accept 20 per cent offer

Shop stewards representing about 2,000 British Petroleum tanker drivers and other terminal workers yesterday voted to accept a pay deal worth more than 20 per cent. Esso and Texaco shop stewards have already accepted similar terms. Shell staff have not yet made a decision.

Firemen cut boy free

Five firemen took 45 minutes to free Christopher Wain, aged two, who was brought to the station in Crownhill, Plymouth, with a cake tin jammed under his chin like a collar. "We tried bolt cutters but had to resort to a hacksaw," a fire officer said.

Wild Life Bill delayed

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday announced the postponement of the Wild Life and Countryside Bill, but said in a written answer that he intended to introduce it as soon as parliamentary time permitted.

Prison officer sues

A prison officer is suing the Daily Mirror over allegations in the paper on Monday about Sudbury prison, Derbyshire. A High Court writ issued in London by Mr Philip Moore, the Minister for Finance, but the Irish Government are not expected to respond immediately to the campaign.

Wards closed

Two wards are being shut at Fairfield Hospital, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, a psychiatric hospital serving Bedfordshire and north Hertfordshire, because of a shortage of nurses. The marchers were protesting at what they see as the unfair tax burden borne by the PAYE section of the working community.

Inquiry begins into Labour's internal affairs

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's internal arguments over mandatory reselection of MPs, the election of the party leader, and control over the general election manifesto, are to go before the commission of inquiry into the party's organisation and structure.

The commission, which includes Mr James Callaghan, party leader, representatives from the national executive committee and trade unions, met for the first time in the Commons last night.

It is expected that the national executive will today resolve the argument over the commission's composition; there is a difference of opinion between the Trade Unions for Labour Victory Campaign and the left-wing dominated NEC.

Trawler men's action

Industrial action by Lowestoft trawler skippers and mates, now well into its third week, took a more serious turn yesterday when their union, the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, decided to call out their members on rig safety vessels in support of the strike.

Chemical union seeks rise of 20 per cent

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

"A pay claim covering more than 20,000 workers in the chemical industry to give increases of more than 20 per cent is to be backed up with the threat of an overtime ban unless the employers agree to limit "systematic" overtime.

Mr David Warburton, national officer for the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said last night that his members were worried about job prospects in the industry. At the moment members work an average of 51 hours a week, down to £70 in the basic minimum rate from £60 a week, an increase to maintain living standards, extra holidays, and reduced working hours.

It will be agreed with the four other main unions in the industry and will be submitted to the employers late next month.

Mr Warburton said that if the employers refused to reduce overtime, he would be instructing local officials and shop stewards to "dramatically reduce" overtime at individual plants.

Detectives put into depot to end thefts became core of gang

By Stewart Tindall
Crime Reporter

Two detectives especially stationed at a London arms depot, the last to mount guard, became the core of a gang that stole up to 60 van loads of goods, Judge Miskin, QC, the Recorder of London, was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. One of the gang later estimated the thefts at £500,000.

A third detective, the court was told, took part in the gang initially and then withdrew. His two colleagues—all three were members of the British Transport police—continued to escort vans into the depot to be filled with goods suggested by a civilian accomplice.

Yesterday the three former detectives and four other men pleaded guilty to a number of charges.

Derek Arnold Ridgewell, aged 34, a former detective sergeant of Palace View, Bromley, Kent, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; Douglas Alexander Ellis, aged 37, a former detective constable of Brookfield Avenue, Sutton, was given seven years; Alan Jeff, aged 32, a former detective constable of Surrey Grove, Sutton, two years; Geoffrey Phillip Jeff, aged 31, a driver of Ashburnham Road, Belvedere, Kent, three years; Jeffrey Bagot, aged 30, a trainee accountant of Southend Road, Brockley, London, two, and a half years; Thomas Daniel William Pearson, aged 38, a builder of Carlton Grove, south London, 12 months, suspended for two years and fine of £200. The sentencing of George Edward Jeff, aged 57, unemployed, of Bircham Path, Brockley, Lon-

don, was adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said that Mr Jeff if he could dispose of a van load of goods if they could get them. Mr Jeff is said to have got a third of the normal price. It was agreed to divide the proceeds equally between the civilians and the detectives.

The next Sunday Mr Jeff and Mr Pearson went to the depot with Mr Jeff's father's van. Mr Ridgewell and Mr Ellis met them outside the depot in a police van.

In mid-April, 1978, Anthony Michael Jeff, working for his father as a delivery driver under contract to National Carriers Ltd, was stopped leaving the depot by Mr Ridgewell and Mr Ellis. Mr Jeff, who was with Mr Pearson, was questioned. They appeared at a magistrates' court.

Steel chiefs going to Acas today for talks

By Paul Rounseville
Labour Editor

Senior executives of the British Steel Corporation are due to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) today for informal and exploratory talks about a possible solution to the steel strike, which is now in its fourth week.

The discussions follow a series of consultations between Cabinet ministers, the unions and BSC management in which the Government has confirmed its refusal to alter the financial framework within which, it says, the pay strike must be settled.

Acas is to get in touch with the main unions involved in the steel shutdown with a view to involving them in the search for a acceptable compromise.

But the role of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) remains that of a liquid propane gas bottle exploding.

"The explosions broke my kitchen and sitting room windows, but council workers have been very good and put new glass in very quickly this morning," Mrs Marie Dunn, of Curzon Crescent said.

"But I am horrified that cyanide was so near. We are about a hundred yards away from the warehouse. We knew that chemicals were in there, but we are now very worried about what happened, and we have got a lot of questions to ask."

Mr Albert Hodder and his wife Joan, also of Curzon Crescent, were in their sitting room when the explosions occurred.

"It was terrifying. The glass seemed to blow inwards before it smashed into our garden, and we saw a ball of fire," Mr Hodder said. "We were told by the police, who were very well organized, that we should leave and we were able to go to a relative's house. But we are very concerned now about the works being there, and we want some inquiry. It is so near this estate."

Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, has demanded a public inquiry into the fire and explosions.

"My constituents are very worried, and I share their concern, that dangerous chemicals were stored so near their homes," she said.

In a statement, Womersley Boome said that sodium cyanide released poisonous gas when mixed with acid, and because of its presence in the building, the evacuation was ordered.

"With hindsight, an evacuation was not necessary, but we are better safe than sorry," Mr Roy Manning, the general manager, said. "There were fumes from the fire, but I did not need a face-mask. We do not yet know what caused the fire or the explosion, but the factory inspector will be carrying out investigations and we shall be giving him all possible help."

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW), the steel industry's second largest union, said yesterday that its 16,500 steel members were now officially on strike. The union is paying £180,000 a week in dispute benefit. Only apprentices and some 600 middle managers have been exempted from taking part.

The AUEW's formal entry into the condition of striking unions increases the difficulties in reaching an agreed settlement.

The engineers argue that they must be party to any further top-level talks. They take the same view as the steel workers, that there must be more money on the table.

The TUC general council meets this morning to discuss the broader response of the labour movement to the strike and to BSC's proposal of plant-wide plant closures that will put 52,000 men out of work by August.

Industrialists will be watching carefully for any sign of a breakthrough arising from today's meeting with the BSC and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

A grave threat to the future of steel supplies is posed by the threat of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) to achieve anything, Sir Keith replied with a pugnacious "yes". After a pause, the Secretary of State added that he was sticking to a rigid timetable because the Government believed it was in the interests of the steelworkers, taxpayers and of the whole country.

As for the question on Acas,

that was not for him. Acas was an independent body. He understood that they were in contact with the steel management and the workers, but the decisions were entirely for them.

He pointed out that the issue between the two sides was not so much the amount of money needed, but where the extra earnings were coming from.

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Clashes at Corby gates lead to 14 arrests

From Francis Gibb
Corby

Fourteen steelworkers, including two women, were arrested at Corby yesterday in the most serious clashes on the picket lines since the strike started.

About 100 pickets gathered at the works' main gate after the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) strike committee had agreed to, intensify pressure on workers trying to break through.

Until yesterday, the Corby steelworkers had been maintaining a picket line at the gates.

The national executive of the Iron and Steel Confederation, which has assets of £1bn, had decided against strike pay because the money, it said, was tied up in investments, and because social security benefits would then be withdrawn.

The arrests came on a day when discontent over the lack of hardship or strike money had come to a head among steelworkers. A petition said to carry 700 signatures was presented to union officials, who later agreed that hardship payments would be maintained.

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After meeting the petitioners, Mr John Cowling, an ISTC council member, complained that the steel workers were washing the union's dirty linen in public; he told them never to speak to the press.

But Mr Joseph Martin, a petition who agreed to talk, said that many of the workers were getting "really desperate".

Gwent arrests: Three men were arrested and charged with obstruction yesterday after scuffles broke out between police and 200 pickets outside a steel stockists at Risca in Gwent (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff).

The company, Cashmore's, has been heavily picketed since the steel strike began, and police have been called on a number of occasions.

CBI looks anxiously for a sign of breakthrough

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The strike and its impact on a wide range of steel-using industries will dominate tomorrow's meeting of the Council of the Confederation of British Industry, the organization's policy-making body.

Since the strike began on January 2, the employers' group has held a series of meetings, chaired by Sir John Methven, director-general of the CBI, with leading figures from important organizations, including the private steel sector, British Rail and the British Steel Corporation.

They have been able to provide a broad assessment of the strike's impact, but tomorrow's council meeting, the first of this year, will be the first occasion when the CBI has had to formulate a comprehensive view of the effects of the strike.

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Parliamentary report, page 12

Government inflexibility on dispute is reaffirmed

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The rigid and inflexible position of the Government over the steel dispute was reaffirmed in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Indeed, if their words are taken literally, and there is no reason for doubting that, the weekend sales in Downing Street with the steel union leaders must have been a one-sided dialogue than Monday's reports suggested.

Sir Keith seemed to be indicating that apart from emphasizing that the Government would not involve itself in negotiations and that no taxpayers' money would be made available to fund a settlement, he had maintained virtually a Trappist silence throughout the meeting. Mrs Thatcher drove this impression home when she told MPs somewhat impudently: "I have sent both of them (the management and the unions) back to negotiate together because only those people concerned in the industry can sort out the problems within the financial restraints".

That was a far cry from the "tea and buns at No 10" approach of Sir Harold Wilson, and MPs on both sides of the House could be seen wincing anxiously.

But it the Prime Minister was first to crack the whip. Sir Keith was quick to follow. Asked by Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman, on

whether the Government would not be taking into account the fact that the strike was still continuing, Sir Keith replied with a pugnacious "yes". After a pause, the Secretary of State added that he was sticking to a rigid timetable because the Government believed it was in the interests of the steelworkers, taxpayers and of the whole country.

As for the question on Acas, that was not for him. Acas was an independent body. He understood that they were in contact with the steel management and the workers, but the decisions were entirely for them.

He pointed out that the issue between the two sides was not so much the amount of money needed, but where the extra earnings were coming from.

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HOME NEWS

TUC plans boycott of government move to fund secret ballot

By Paul Roudedge

Trade union leaders decided yesterday to mount a boycott of the government's plan to fund secret ballots for strikers and the election of union officials.

The TUC General Council will "strongly advise" more than 100 affiliated unions to reject "the Government's thirty pieces of silver," as it was described today by one speaker at a conference on Mr James Prior's employment Bill.

State finance for union ballots is now being identified as a dangerous inducement to acquiescence in the Conservatives' labour law reforms, as were the benefits of registration under the ill-fated Industrial Relations Act of 1971.

Calling for strenuous opposition to the provision of public cash for this purpose, Michael Bassett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said in a letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC:

"It is a decisive provision designed to render credibility to the reality of the employment Bill by unions taking advantage of the financial incentive it applies. In this sense, it is analogous to the argument about the attractions of registration under the Industrial Relations Act, which at first threatened to split the movement."

The provision of the finance will be subject to regulations and a power of practice which, if it is effective, will give the certification officer control over the conduct and content of ballots. This represents the thin end of a very substantial wedge.

There is the very serious danger that if a significant number of unions in a significant number of instances take advantage of the financial provisions, then the Government will go a stage further and make such ballots mandatory in certain circumstances. This is certain circumstances. This would represent a major incursion into trade union autonomy.

Buckingham Palace studies possible spending cuts

By Nicholas Timmins
Possible economies in the Royal Household's expenditure on its official duties have been under review since the middle of last year, Buckingham Palace said yesterday.

When the Government announced its first spending cuts, a request went to the Palace for an analysis of possible economies. The Palace said yesterday: "While the studies are not yet complete, we hope to keep our spending within the Government's general aims."

That would imply, possibly a 3 per cent reduction in real terms, after pay increases for the 350 full-time staff.

Salaries account for about 75 per cent of the Civil List grant—the money provided by government to meet the expenses of the Royal Family's official duties. They are fixed in line with Civil Service rates.

The savings would probably come from some small reduction in staffing and savings on such items as heating and lighting.

Last year, spending on the Civil List rose by 9 per cent in line with inflation to £2,821,000, with an extra £50,000 in December for further wage increases.

The Palace emphasized that the Civil List money is in no sense a salary for any member of the Royal Family; it goes on the expenses of numerous official duties.

Since 1975 the Queen has contributed to the Civil List

costs. She provided £212,000 in this financial year to meet the expenses of the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, Princess Alexandra and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

In 1972, the Civil List grant was set at £980,000 in expenditure in 1973 was £881,255, and reached £1,180,000 in 1974.

Over the years, the Royal Household has contracted from 500 in the 1950s to just less than 400 in the early 1970s.

Overseas tours, maintenance of official residences, an tithe cost of the Royal Yacht and the Queen's flight are borne directly by Government departments.

(Cost of the Royal Yacht: £2,150,000 and in the previous year the Queen's flight £1,800,000. In the last financial year maintenance of official residences, chiefly Buckingham Palace, St James's and Windsor, totalled £3,300,000.)

The cost of overseas tours vary widely from year to year.

Under Civil List spending, the Queen's expenses cost £134,200 in the current year; the Queen Mother's £200,000; the Duke of Edinburgh's £98,000; Princess Margaret's £64,000; Princess Anne's £63,000; the Duchess of Gloucester's £30,000; the Duke of Gloucester's £57,000; the Duke of Kent's £75,000 and Princess Alexandra's £72,000.

No provision is made for the Prince of Wales, who receives revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall.

New Head Master of Eton is a strong supporter of scheme for assisted placesBy Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mr Eric Anderson, aged 43, headmaster of Shrewsbury School, is to be the next Head Master of Eton College. His salary will be about £15,000 a year.

College statutes stipulate that the Head Master must be a member of the Church of England, will have to be changed with royal approval before a formal appointment can be made. Mr Anderson is a member of the Church of Scotland.

The statutes also stipulate that the Head Master should be "either a Master of Arts, or some equal or superior degree in the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or the holder of another qualification deemed by the Provost and Fellows to be comparable".

Mr Anderson, who went to George Watson's College, Edinburgh, won a Carnegie Scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford, after gaining a first-class degree in English at St Andrews University. At Oxford he was awarded a BLitt after two years research on Sir Walter Scott.

His first teaching post was at Fettes College, Edinburgh, from 1953 to 1964. He then went to Gordonstoun for two years, where the Prince of Wales was at that time in the sixth form; there he developed a great admiration for the educational philosophy of Kurt Hahn, the school's founder.

After returning to Fettes to start a new boarding house, he was appointed headmaster of Abingdon School in 1970. Five years later he was invited to become head of Shrewsbury School.

The suggestion by the Provost and Fellows (governors) of

Schools that charge high fees 'might not be eligible'

By Our Education Correspondent

Burford, in the Oxfordshire Cotswolds, a market town since about 1100, has been given permission to appoint a mayor.

While local government since the reorganization of 1974 has been abandoning some of the trappings and ceremony of civic power, Burford has been campaigning for them. The townspeople have provided the money for a set of chairs and a mayoral chain, which will be presented on February 1.

Since 1620, the highest status parish council is in 1884.

The mayoral chair comes from The Countryside magazine, which has a long local association. The deputy mayor's chair is the gift of Vicki Boyson, whose founder, Mr Baden Vick, was chairman of the parish council for nine years; his daughter is now deputy mayor. About 200 townspeople have subscribed to the other gifts.

men had not yet decided what the scale of remittance would be. But it was intended that very poor people would pay nothing while a man with three children earning £5,000 gross might be expected to pay about £100 towards annual tuition fees of £800.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, said the average fees of schools likely to be included in the scheme were about £1,200. Could the Government really claim that it was helping poor children when the average parental contribution would be about £500 a year?

He complained bitterly about the lack of information on the scheme.

Dr Boyson gave an undertaking yesterday that a draft of the regulations would be placed before the House of Commons for its approval before the scheme began in September 1981. A full report on the operation of the scheme would be made annually to Parliament.

Cotswolds town wins battle to elect mayorBy Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

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Cabinet action urged on pensions shortfall

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Cabinet is expected to decide tomorrow what action the Government will take over the 2 per cent shortfall in pensions.

That emerged yesterday during the first session of the standing committee on the Social Security Bill, after a series of prolonged points of order from Labour MPs insisted that the committee should not proceed until the Government made a firm statement of its intentions.

Mr Reg Prentice, Minister for Social Security, was leading for the Government in the debate. The Government motion that the committee should sit on Tuesday and Thursday mornings was carried by ten votes to nine.

Male nurse is cleared of ill-treatment

From Our Correspondent

made soon, but he could not define what "soon" meant.

Mr Prentice, whose speech was interrupted briefly when he set fire to his jacket and sustained a blister on a finger, tried to assure the committee that pensioners affected by the shortfall would not lose from the early passage of the Bill, which is intended to change the present earnings and prices link to out of prices only.

The Government hoped, he said, that the Bill would complete its committee stage by the end of February so that Royal Assent could be given in May.

The Government motion that the committee should sit on Tuesday and Thursday mornings was carried by ten votes to nine.

Local branches of the union have been campaigning for a relaxation of restrictions on caravans and tents in order to encourage visits by holidaymakers.

Farmers call for easier camping

The Farmers' Union of Wales, in Gwynedd, is objecting to proposals by the county council to impose further controls on camping and caravan sites. The area includes the Snowdonia National Park and a beautiful coastline.

Local branches of the union have been campaigning for a relaxation of restrictions on caravans and tents in order to encourage visits by holidaymakers.

Year	Average period of detention	years	months
1975	10	7	
1976	10	4	
1977	9	10	
1978	9	9	
1979	9	8	

Home News

The TUC general council is expected to act on this proposal next month, by advising all unions not to take advantage of these state subsidies, and also by informing Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, and the Shadow Cabinet, that unions which already use secret ballots will not take the money, and suggesting that the provision should be dropped.

The TUC conference on the employment Bill, attended by 220 leaders of 73 unions, representing 11.7 million members, endorsed plans to intensify the campaign against the legislation.

Trade unionists will approach employers to point out what the TUC sees as the damage the Bill could do to industrial relations.

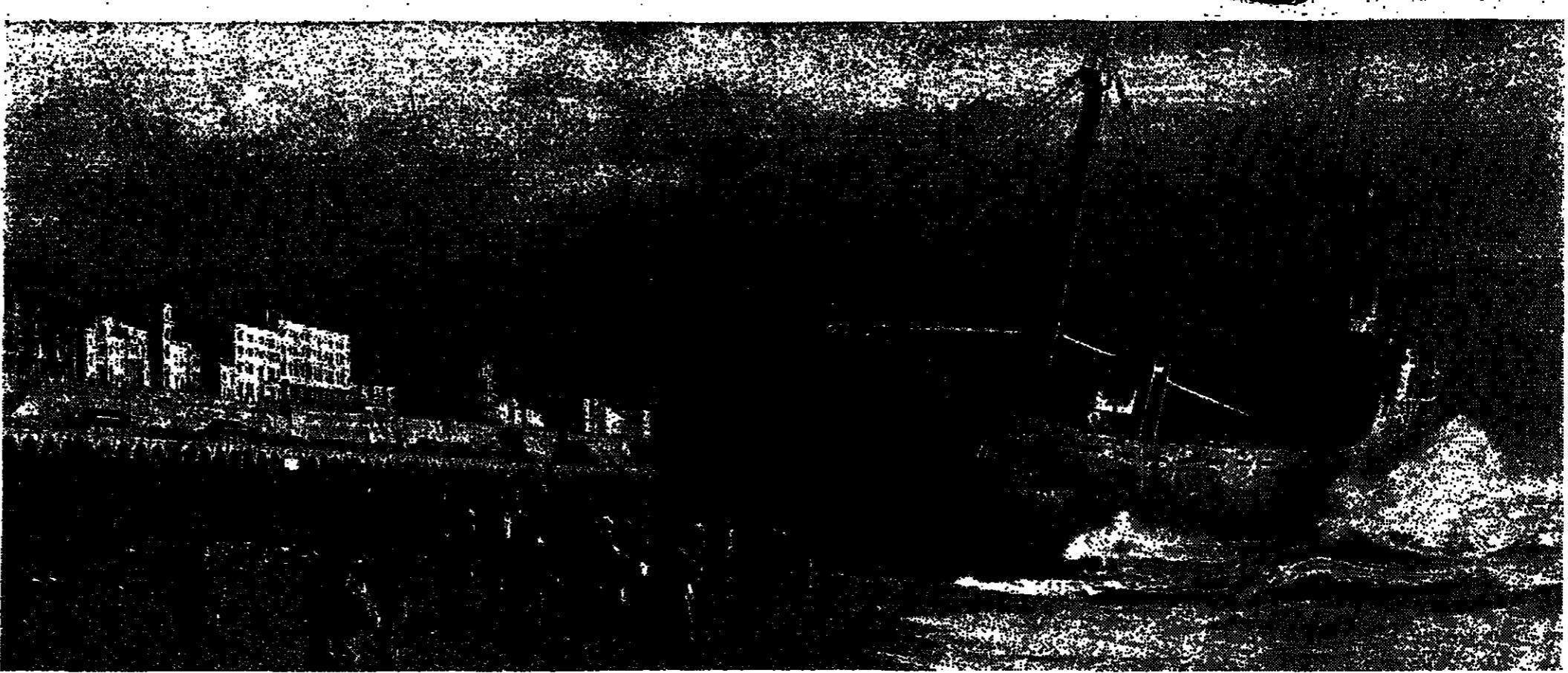
Some employers have already expressed their opposition to the Bill", Mr Murray said. "All employers with doubts should warn the Government.

According to a TUC official there was "one sole dissident" in the majority who voted for the closed conference. Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electricians' Union.

He said unions could not ignore opinion polls showing widespread public backing for the Government's measures.

But Mr Roy Evans, deputy general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, argued that if secondary picketing was abolished, unions would be forced to adopt more direct tactics. "Short sharp" strikes could be dragged out.

There will be a march through London on Sunday, March 9, to protest about the Bill, and a day of action on May 14, when the TUC hopes there will be a "massive response" in terms of people stopping work.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Brighton shipwreck: Marine surveyors have been called in to assess the damage to a Greek cargo ship grounded on the beach at Brighton. The 3,500-ton ship, the Athina B, was blown on to the beach near the Palace Pier by a gale after its engines and steering gear failed. It is laden with punts worth £45,000, and is now in the hands of the Receiver of Wrecks. The inspection will

determine whether or not it can be floated. Salvage experts have already reported seeing holes in the hull. A sea rescue involving Britain, the Irish Republic and France was called off after the crew of a Spanish ship reported in distress in a gale 250 miles off Land's End made emergency repairs. Parts of Britain were affected by high winds, snow and

rain yesterday and although conditions were better, the RAC described many roads in the north, especially on high ground, as "extremely treacherous". In South Yorkshire, the Snake and Woodhead passes were covered in snow but passable. Several roads in Cumbria were blocked by snow, while in Scotland the Perth to Braemar road was blocked at Devil's Elbow, the RAC said.

High winds and rain swept parts of Wales. Five people were killed in accidents on icy roads in Surrey and Hampshire. Three men in a car died in a head-on collision with a lorry at Herriard, near Basingstoke, a motorist died in a collision with a lorry near Guildford and in the same area a motorcyclist was killed when his machine slid under an oncoming car.

Reactors are costlier than expectedBy Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The cost of the first four advanced gas-cooled reactor nuclear power stations of the Central Electricity Generating Board has overrun from an original estimate of £420m to nearly £1,350m.

Only one of the stations is operating, and extra expense will be incurred by the others to supply electricity planned from the middle of this year and from the second reactor by the middle of 1982.

The extent of the rise in cost of the gap between the contractors' estimated dates and the completion of the stations is disclosed in an exchange of letters between Mr Glyn

England, chairman of the electricity board, and Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-West.

The one that has been longest delayed, Dungeness B, began in 1965 as an £89m project. The latest revision of cost last year was £410m, with electricity planned from the first of two reactors to the grid as they are phased in during the next two years.

Electricity has been produced from Hinckley Point B, with interruptions, since 1976. Its price rose from £95m to £160m last year. The figures for Hartlepool are £92m estimated in 1968, and £381m now; and Hey-

sham £142m in 1968 and £366m.

Mr England says that because of delays in commissioning the advanced reactor stations, it has cost £1,200m to generate electricity in other types of power station. That reflects the economic advantages to be derived from replacing existing fossil-fired plants with nuclear generators, he says.

He explains efforts to improve the record of construction projects and maintains that the electricity board and its contractors are not alone in Europe in having to deal with difficulties.

New forms of contract will include incentives to meet "key date" targets.

Chief o' the puddin-race lies in stateBy Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

As Burns Night approaches, competition is coming to the haggis trade on a grand scale. On Monday Mr Adam Elder, a Glasgow butcher, unveiled a 342lb haggis on Scottish Television, amid cries for recognition of the *Guinness Book of Records*. The previous record was 328lb.

Mr Elder's triumph was short-lived. The firm of David A. Hall yesterday took the wraps off a monster offal pudding 5ft long, 7ft wide and 18in deep, packed in seven ox stomachs sewn together.

Its weight is secret, the subject of a weight-guessing competition, but it is "several hundredweight". The haggis is expected to feed several thousand inhabitants of old people's homes after being presented to the Lord Provost of Glasgow on Friday.

Meanwhile it is lying in state at the CWS supermarket in Glasgow, which commissioned it at a cost of more than £300.

Traditionally haggis is consumed with bashed neeps (mashed swedes), champ tatties (potatoes beaten with a wooden club), and liberal helpings of whisky.

Airline seeking cheaper foreign flightsBy Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Britannia Airways, the charter airline based at Luton, asked the Civil Aviation Authority in London yesterday for permission to offer single and return seats on its package holiday flights at up to £100 less than normal European fares.

The governors of Shrewsbury School were showing great interest in the assisted places scheme. One of the worst political mistakes of the past decade, he said, was the decision to abolish the direct grant schools.

Mr Anderson, son of the late Sir Arthur Reed, said he was a strong supporter of the Government's proposed assisted places scheme.

HOME NEWS

More financial liberty for local councils but block grant stays

By Christopher Warman and John Young

The Government yesterday announced an important concession to local authorities over proposals for financing local government after united opposition from the local authority associations.

As a result, councils will have a substantially increased freedom on their spending on capital projects. The Government has, however, insisted on the introduction of the block grant, which will enable it to identify high spending authorities and penalize them by withdrawing grant if they ignore spending guidelines.

The announcement, by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, followed a meeting between him and the leaders of the three main local authority associations.

The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, withdrawn from the Lords before Christmas after Labour opposition, is expected to be republished for introduction in the Commons in the next few days.

Commenting on the Government's change of heart, the local authority associations in a joint statement said: "On capital expenditure we welcome concessions which will enable local authorities to use moneys from capital receipts. We are also pleased to see the abolition of the housing cost yardstick."

"However, we remain disappointed that the Government has made no concession on the block grant, which is incompatible with freedom."

Mr Heseltine said the essence of the new arrangement was to provide local authorities with maximum freedom to make their own decisions on capital expenditure, while at the same time improving central government control over the annual aggregate of such expenditure.

After protests from local government, the Bill will now ease the restrictions on capital spending. While allocations will be made for five main blocks of expenditure—housing, education, transport, social services and other services as originally envisaged, councils will now be free to aggregate those allocations and use the

total sum for whatever capital projects they think fit.

The main exception to this major new freedom is that projects of national or regional importance will need ministerial approval. There will also be some limits on the financial arrangements under the housing investment programme system.

The Government has also relaxed in its former strict rules on overspending. Although councils will be expected to keep within set annual ceilings, failure will not automatically be unlawful.

Mr Heseltine wants to keep the power to penalize flagrant examples of extravagance, but he says: "No authority need fear having a direction made against it if it genuinely tries to keep within its ceiling."

He remains adamant on the block grant system, hoping it will prevent the overspenders from prospering, and concludes: "Authorities with soundly-based expenditure plans should have no qualms about justifying them."

Turning specifically to housing, Mr Heseltine announced that the Parker Morris minimum standards for local authority building would be abandoned. So too would the cost yardstick, which has hitherto been used to limit the amount of capital expenditure eligible for subsidy.

That did not mean, he made clear, that all expenditure on new investment would henceforward qualify for subsidy. His intention was that subsidy should be directed to places where housing need was greatest. No authority should be insulated from the financial effects of its investment choices, he emphasized.

The present control system was wrong in various ways. It put authorities in a straitjacket by insisting on both minimum standards and maximum costs.

It did not give them freedom on design matters, and it required too much time and effort.

In his department's role would in future be limited to that of a long stop. An authority would need only send a copy of its proposals, with a cost estimate and perhaps a rough assessment of benefit. Similar principles would apply to control of improvement work.



Photograph above by Dennis Risley



Menai Bridge changes: Engineers are using the excess load-bearing capacity of the spandrel braced main arch span steelworks on the Britannia Bridge (above) to build an upper deck for road traffic which should be completed in time for this summer's holiday traffic between Anglesey and the Welsh mainland. Big alterations are being made to the bridge's masonry towers to take the new deck. Robert Stephenson's tubular bridge for the Chester to Holyhead railway (left) was irreparably damaged by fire in May, 1979, and the steelwork spans were constructed under the wrong iron tubes and used in their demolition.

Life jail for petrol death man

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

A psychiatric nurse who was said to have doused his wife with petrol and then set fire to her, was jailed at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for life.

Susanna Kellett, N'Jie, aged 49, of Cumbrook Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, was convicted of murdering his wife, Phyllis, at the house last June.

Mrs Justice Heilbron said:

"For this horrendous crime there is only one sentence, and that is imprisonment for life."

Mr Justin Price, QC, for the prosecution, said the couple had estranged but still lived in the same house. The wife had started divorce proceedings against Mr N'Jie, an excessive drinker, and the couple slept in separate rooms.

On June 14 Mrs N'Jie, aged 43, also a nurse, was stirring in bed reading when the defendant threw the contents of a dish over her. She began screaming "Murder" and ran out of the room. Mr N'Jie grabbed her and "threw something at her", igniting her clothing.

Counsel added: "The woman became a human torch and flung herself through a glass door and ran into the street." She died the next day.

Lionheart's unusual rig kept secret to confound America's Cup challengers

By Trevor Fishlock

British yachting's "secret weapon" in the battle to win the America's Cup will be revealed on the Solent in April.

Lionheart, the British challenger, will start trials with a new rig of unusual design and characteristics.

Details of the mast and sails are at present secret. "We don't want the Americans to know what we have up our sleeves", Mr John Oakley, Lionheart's skipper, said yesterday.

The rig has been exhaustively tested in a wind tunnel at Southampton University. It is a radical improvement on existing rigs, something quite unusual.

In my view we have a winning hull, and now we have the rig to drive it effectively. In April and May we will be out in the Solent working hard to perfect it."

This is Britain's best organ-

ized and strongest challenge for the cup since the 1930s. It is being made through the Royal Southern Yacht Club and the backers are the British 1500 Club.

The challenge will cost more than £300,000. Three months ago it was £300,000 short of the target and since then about £120,000 has been raised in "promises and cash".

It was announced yesterday that Mr Barrie Perry, a former dinghy champion, has joined Lionheart as second helmsman. The other crew are Tom Robbins, Alastair Munro, Malcolm Jaques, Jonathan Layfield, Alexander Watson, Jason Harton, Edward Hanby, Mick Attick, Richard Clement, Ian Timmons, David Thompson, Miles Turner, Marc Rawlinson, Peter Baines and Martin Everard.

Two footballers convicted of assault on trainer

Two Third Division footballers were convicted at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of an attack on the field on a trainer after a vital promotion game last season.

The Gillingham players, Ken Price, aged 24, and Dean White, aged 20, had both denied assaulting Mr Wilfred Tranter, the Swindon trainer, last May. Mr Price was also convicted of common assault against Ray McHale, the Swindon midfield player.

Judge Brodrick, QC, told the players it was deplorable there should be bouts of fistfights after a professional football match.

Both were conditionally discharged for 12 months and ordered to pay costs. Mr Price £300 and Mr White £200.

All five have denied conspiring together with others to assist in the commission of an offence against a law of various countries concerning the import and export of cannabis resin and oil.

Mr Leonard, Mr Foy and Mr Trebarne have denied an additional charge of conspiracy. Mr Leonard and his son denied conspiracy to possess United Kingdom passports.

The trial continues today.

Tortured animals 'may have been sacrifices'

From Our Correspondent
Newport, Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight police are seeking a gang responsible for torturing animals. They will not speculate about black magic practices but agree that the possibility cannot be discounted that the animals were used as sacrifices.

This week two calves were found with two legs severed from each, and one had its stomach cut out. Ten days ago a slaughtered goat was found with its rear legs bound with wire its ears cut off, its neck broken and its throat cut. The animals were found near the Whitwell road, at Ventnor.

Before Christmas two mutilated sheep were found at Brook. In each case no owner has reported that his animals have been stolen.

Court error prejudiced innocent man

By Craig Seton

The Lord Chancellor's Department has been criticized for being "defensive, selective and unapologetic" over a case in which a county court record giving the wrong address for two debtors led to an innocent man being refused credit.

The criticism is contained in the latest report of Mr Cecil Clothier, QC, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman). In it he explains his decision to cease publishing full texts of all reports of investigations because the practice "was not sufficient advantage either for Parliament or for the general public man to justify its cost".

The report states that an

innocent man had been subjected to "embarrassment and inconvenience" when he was refused credit because of persistent official error in wrongly recording two debtors as living at his address.

Mr Clothier criticized the

Lord Chancellor's Department

for saying merely that they were sorry, but that the real blame lay elsewhere.

The Registry of County Court Judgments said yesterday that it recorded judgments against debtors in county courts and they were bought for 22p per judgment by credit agencies.

The practice, a spokesman said, was perfectly legal as the information it kept was available to the public.

The Department of Health and

Threat of overtime ban by NHS technicians recedes

By John Roper

Mr Reginald Bird, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, secretary of the union's negotiating committee, said yesterday that authorities prepared to make satisfactory arrangements would be in no difficulty. Those who could not might find themselves without a service.

The technicians are claiming £10 a night when they are on call at home, £10 for standing by in hospital, and £7.50 for being called out. Management have offered £5, £6 and £5. Present payments are £3, £4.20 and £4.55.

Hopes fade for man lost on Scafell

Hopes of finding a missing man alive on Scafell faded last night.

Six Lake District rescue teams searched the Great End area yesterday for Mr Terence Tucker, aged 30, of Rocky Lane, Monton, Eccles, Manchester, who was caught in a blizzard on Sunday.

The search was suspended when the weather worsened yesterday afternoon.

Mr David Daniels, aged 30, also of Rocky Lane, tried yesterday to guide searchers to the spot where he left Mr Tucker in a snowhole.

WEST EUROPE

French doubts about Britain's ability to adjust to Community

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 22

When Sir Ian Gilmore, the Lord Privy Seal, meets French ministers in Paris tomorrow to sound out France's views on what Britain is seeking to obtain from the European Economic Community Brussels in March, he will obtain confirmation.

The first is that Mrs Thatcher's personal reputation with French leaders, and President Giscard d'Estaing in particular, remains very high.

The second is continuing doubt, which the Dublin summit has done nothing to dispel, as to whether, in the words of a senior official, the EEC corset is not a little too tight for the British Prime Minister, and whether a somewhat looser garment would not be more suitable.

The third is that Britain's eagerness to endorse the American standpoint on Iran and Afghanistan is not the best way of ensuring a sympathetic hearing for British demands on the EEC.

It tends to confirm the French Government's suspicion that the special relationship between Britain and the United States remains as alive as ever, whatever the Government in power in London and that Britain's approach to the EEC is fundamentally different from its partners.

The sincerity of Mrs Thatcher's attachment to the Community and determination to make Britain's weight felt in it is not in doubt. But in a way it complicates the British problem. Labour, it was felt here, would have been ready to leave with a light heart. But the Conservatives are earnest in their desire, provided Britain obtains "justice" from its partners, to stay in the Community.

The fundamental issue is whether British consumers habits, British trade and British industry, based on continued dependence on third countries, which in turn accounts for the huge size of the British contribution, are not incompatible with an economic community as it is organized at present.

Danish proposal to reduce armed forces

Belgium's head of drug squad arrested

Brussels, Jan 22.—The head of Belgium's drug squad, another officer and a civilian police worker have been charged with drug trafficking, after an investigation into the working methods of the squad.

Major Léon Francq, aged 42, and two others were alleged to have sold soft drugs for their own profit since 1976, the public prosecutor's office said.

The daily *Le Soir* reported that officers had been allocated money in attempts to trap dealers by buying drugs. When such schemes went wrong, they sold drugs to make up the deficit, the paper said.—Reuter.

Greek minister arrives for talks in Madrid

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 22

Mr George Rallis, the Greek Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a two-day official visit to discuss matters of mutual interest, particularly with regard to the European Economic Community.

He said that in 1981 Greece would be the tenth country of the EEC and from that position would contribute to Spain's entry.

Mr Rallis said the essential objective of the European Security Conference should be the consolidation and reinforcement of a spirit of diminishing tension.

He said the conference should analyse, in an objective manner, the level of application of the principles of the Helsinki declaration, based on the experience acquired at the Belgrade conference.

On Cyprus, long a bone of contention between Greece and Turkey, Mr Rallis said: "Greece wants the Secretary General of the United Nations to take the initiative towards restoring dialogue between the communities (of Cyprus) in search of a just and lasting solution".

Moroccan plane fires over bow of Spanish warship

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 22

A Spanish destroyer pursued a Moroccan coastguard launch and a Moroccan Air Force jet fired across the bow of the warship in the latest four years of tension over fishing rights and the formerly Spanish territory of Sáhara.

The incident occurred last Friday, during a first acknowledgement by the Spanish Navy in a communiqué published in Madrid today. It was the first known incident involving gunfire since November 23, when a Moroccan coastguard launch machine-gunned a Spanish fishing vessel off the southern part of the Sáhara coast.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry had no comment on the latest incident, and the Navy claimed that "satisfactory explanations" were exchanged between Spain and Morocco.

The Navy's communiqué offered few details, but said the encounter "offered no cause for alarm". According to unofficial reports, the destroyer Almirante Ferrandiz, on patrol off the coast of Spain and Morocco, claimed the Lébda was transporting arms, presumably for use by the Polisario

Protest after music gives way to football

By Our Arts Reporter

A protest is to be made to the BBC after the postponement of last night's *Orpheus* programme about Stockhausen, the contemporary composer, to make way for highlights of a Football League Cup match.

The complaint came from a company representing a Stockhausen work called "String", Mr Richard Stimpson, of the Elms Concerts, said: "It was a major achievement to get anything to do with Stockhausen on the BBC. We are angry and bitterly disappointed."

Although Mr Price claimed that the programme, recorded in November 1978, had been postponed several times, the BBC maintained that last night was the first time it had been scheduled.

"We have to say that the football will appeal to more people than Stockhausen," a spokesman added.

Minister points to new treatment of juveniles

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

A clearer idea of the way the Government intend to tackle juvenile delinquency emerged yesterday, it represents a sharp reversal of previous trends.

A delegation from the Greater Manchester Police Authority, accompanied by Mr James Anderton, their chief constable, were told by Mr Leon Tucker, QC, Minister of State at the Home Office, that he shared their concern about the way crime, and particularly juvenile delinquency, was being dealt with.

He told them at a meeting in the House of Commons that, in appropriate cases, where a care order had been proposed, courts should be given power to ensure that juveniles were not just sent to return home instead of being dealt with in a way regarded as more suitable.

Police and their supporters have been calling for courts to be able to punish juvenile criminals in a way that will

WEST EUROPE

M Marchais puts on dazzling TV display in defence of Moscow

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 22
For the French Communist Party, attack has always been the best form of defence. The outcry, from extreme right to left, over the party's unquestioning endorsement of the Moscow line on Afghanistan - far from being an embarrassment - has provided an excuse to appeal to the unswerving loyalty of the rank and file against the upsurge of "primitive anti-communism".

M Georges Marchais, the party leader, demonstrated this strategy brilliantly last night on television. For one and a quarter hours, he steamrollered the two journalists who tried vainly to put embarrassing questions to him. He made a case for Soviet intervention with a mixture of cunning and cynicism, seasoned with a strong dose of heavy-handed humour.

How many non-communist listeners M Marchais will have convinced is difficult to tell. But he certainly comforted his own followers, who always feel more at home with the cut-and-dried Manichaeanism of the old Stalinist approach than with the ideological compromises required by the Union of the Left with the Socialists.

The case for Russia did not add much to what he had already said on television from Moscow. But the violence with which he attacked the Socialists, particularly M François Mitterrand, made it clear that the Communists' future strategy is one of withdrawal into the political ghetto from which they emerged in 1972 and the consolidation of their traditional industrial working-class base.

Part of the same strategy is the reelection in 1981 of President Giscard d'Estaing - although M Marchais said the opposite - barring the unlikely possibility that the Communists would have recovered from the Socialists by then the position of leading party of the Left.

M Marchais, argued that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was perfectly legitimate and consistent with the fundamental principles of non-intervention and self-determination. The Afghan people had risen against a feudal, tyrannical and backward regime.

"What funny kind of revolutionaries we would have been," he said, "to have remained passive while the Afghan people were being attacked by foreign imperialism based on Pakistan. 'We are a revolutionary party, and each time an intervention

of this kind takes place we shall side with the democratic forces."

Frenchmen can now be in doubt that, for the Communists, only capitalism is aggressive and imperialistic, while socialism is peace-loving.

The Soviet forces in Afghanistan were peaceful, M Marchais said. Mr Brezhnev had assured him solemnly at the Kremlin that Russia's approach on defence and non-intervention had not moved an inch. But peaceful coexistence did not mean accepting the status quo.

"Peaceful coexistence is also the class struggle, nationally and internationally, in all its forms," he added.

Asked why the Italian and Spanish Communists adopted an opposite view, he said with characteristic banter: "I am name Bergoglio or Carrillo? The French Communist Party lays down its line quite independently, without consulting Brezhnev, Bergoglio or Carrillo."

He skilfully plucked the patriotic chord by exclaiming that it was scandalous President Carter should claim to dictate to France that it should not participate in the Olympics, and he regretted that M Giscard d'Estaing had not yet put him in his place. "The Olympics must take place, and in Moscow. Some people are for drugs, I am for the Olympic Games."

Mitterrand came in for a very rough time. He had only been a socialist since 1971. The Union of the Left was none of his doing. He had only backed it to weaken the Communist Party and boost the Socialists to first place. He had broken faith with the common programme of the Left.

The Communists were more than ever for union and victory in 1981. How would they achieve it? By union at the base, not the summit, and by becoming the first party of the left again.

The Communist counter-attack against what L'Humanité, the party newspaper, described last week as a wave of "hysterical, anti-communism" is unfolding on several fronts.

In addition to M Marchais's heavy artillery, it takes the form of a massive recruiting campaign and also a petition signed by thousands of Communists "intellectuals". Finally, there is a wholesale attack on the Government's control and censorship of the media. But M Marchais's performance last night seems to suggest it was not as effective as the Communists maintain.

Warning of EEC crisis if French defy lamb ruling

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Jan 22
Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, gave a warning here today that the EEC would be plunged into "a major crisis" if France persisted in maintaining controls on imports of British lamb in defiance of the European Court of Justice.

It would set an "unbelievable precedent", Mr Walker said, if the European Commission did not now seek an injunction from the court requiring France to remove these restrictions forthwith. He believed it should not take longer than a month to get such an injunction.

Continued French defiance hereafter, Mr Walker said, would have to be "a matter for higher councils" - apparently a reference to the three-yearly summit meetings of EEC heads of government.

Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, promised that the Commission would "do its duty", but declined to give an assurance that an injunction would be sought on the grounds that this had to be a decision for the Commission as a whole.

Last week the Commission took France to court for the second time in a year over the lamb affair, but if the leisurely EEC legal procedures are allowed to run their normal course, it could be another six months to a year before a verdict is reached.

Celibacy principle upheld at synod by Dutch bishops

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Jan 22
The Dutch bishops meeting here in a special synod called by the Pope, today, expressed their unanimous confirmation of the rule of priestly celibacy in which, they said, the Pope's wishes were clear.

Two bishops met the press to review the synod's first nine days. They were the Bishop of Utrecht, Mgr Hubertus Ernst, and the Bishop of Groningen, Mgr Johannes Molter. Their appearance came after questioning yesterday by a member of the synod who is believed to be a cardinal belonging to the Curia, implying that the church bishops had questioned the issue of celibacy.

The Pope has attended most of the 36 hours of discussion. So far he has not spoken, limiting his contacts to the two chairmen, the secretariat and, probably, some of the six cardinals of the Curia, whom he appointed to the synod.

Russian dancer missing

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Jan 22
Juri Vladimirovich, a dancer with the Moscow Academy Ballet, has been missing since the company's performance in Aquila on Sunday night. The troupe left yesterday for Bari after waiting in Rome for him to join them for the journey. A Russian vice consul arrived in the afternoon from Rome.

OVERSEAS

Disquiet among civil servants in Rhodesia

From Nicholas Astford

Salisbury, Jan 22

Southern Rhodesia is likely to lose many of its senior and middle-ranking civil servants as well as security force personnel unless Britain is prepared to provide similar pension guarantees as were granted to colonial officials in other former British dependencies.

This warning was given today by Mr Barry Lennox, president of the Public Services Association (PSA) which represents about 5,000 white and black civil servants in Rhodesia.

Last week the association submitted a memorandum to Lord Soames, the Governor, urging the British Government to ensure that whatever government comes to power after next month's elections there should be no default in the payment of pensions.

Mr Lennox and other PSA executives are expected to have a meeting on this matter with Lord Soames this week.

There is a tremendous public service in Rhodesia, which, until recently, had remained a white bastion. "We are not against Africanisation," Mr Lennox said. "We recognise that it is going to take place because one of the main differences between the constitution agreed on at Lancaster House and the one that resulted from the March 3, 1978 agreement was the provision for Africanisation in the public service.

"However, we are not satisfied our pensions are assured by the new constitution and we have a duty to assist us," he said.

The association's disquiet comes at a time when there are growing fears among the country's 220,000 whites that Mr Robert Mugabe's left-wing Zanu (PF) party may emerge as the first government of an independent Zimbabwe.

However the association realises that even a more moderate



Bishop Muzorewa shares a joke with Lord Soames and his wife before talks in Salisbury.

black government would be committed to carrying out a widespread Africanisation programme in the civil service which, until recently, had remained a white bastion.

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The world have had their pensions safeguarded.

Second, and more important, is the question of cost which is estimated at £260m (the total value of existing pensions and people qualifying for pensions in the civil service, armed forces and police).

The PSA insists that the organisation is not asking for this amount to be paid by the British taxpayer. That would be the responsibility of the government formed after independence. It would merely be up to Britain to ensure the Zimbabwe Government fulfilled this responsibility.

"We feel we have had a raw deal," Mr Turner said. "In all other independence conferences the civil servants were represented. This did not happen at Lancaster House and as a result we now feel there is not much future for us here. If we go the country as a whole will suffer."

The PSA has replied by saying that the Act nowhere refers to "expatriates" and that many locally-recruited civil servants in other parts of

the world have had their pensions safeguarded.

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The Solent, with its strong sides, fickle breezes and commercial shipping, cannot provide the sort of courses (three circles each of about two miles diameter) that the Olympic classes require.

Until a few months ago, Weymouth was being developed as Britain's future base for Olympic yachting. A new harbour was planned, together with the facilities required for large international regattas. The scheme was a victim of the economic climate and has been shelved.

However, an acceptable Olympic regatta could undoubtedly be staged at short notice in Weymouth Bay.

The Holme Pierrepont rowing course is designed for international rowing and theoretically the 1980 Olympic regatta could be held there.

However, when Britain successfully hosted the 1975 world rowing championships at Holme Pierrepont, the preparations took three years. At such short notice, a 1980 Olympic regatta on the Nottingham course would be a most unsatisfactory spectacle.

Irish consider: The Irish Government is unlikely to heed President Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics (our Dublin correspondent writes).

A letter from Mr Carter to Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, seeking support for the boycott, has not yet been answered. A Cabinet meeting in Dublin last week, however, decided that it was not a matter for any government but for the international Olympic community.

French accept: The French National Olympic Committee decided yesterday to accept the Soviet invitation to the Olympics (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris).

Response to Soviet action in Afghanistan and defence are priorities as Congress reassembles

From David Cross

Washington, Jan 22

When members of Congress left Washington a month ago for their Christmas recess, the Senate debate on the new strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT) looked as though it would monopolise the foreign policy calendar during this presidential election year.

But when members reconvened on Capitol Hill today for a new session of Congress, they found that the focus in both houses had shifted completely.

Ratification of the SALT treaty had been postponed indefinitely and the emphasis now is on how to respond to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and how to strengthen the United States' defences.

At the same time various congressional committees were meeting to discuss the various measures the Administration has already taken against the Soviet Union following Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan.

The latest retaliatory measure, announced as recently as yesterday by the Commerce Department, banned export licences for American computer parts used in the Soviet Union's largest lorry plant. The Administration has already imposed a ban on lorries to be used in the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon has also disclosed that it has ordered a flight of B-52 bombers to fly over a task force of Soviet vessels in the Indian Ocean.

One of the first items on the congressional calendar will symbolize the change of emphasis in foreign affairs. Both the House of Representatives

and the Senate will shortly begin debating whether the United States should offer China most favoured nation treatment for its exports to this country.

A decision, widely expected to be approved, to offer Peking special treatment for its goods would leave the Soviet Union as the only important nation still not enjoying such trade advantages.

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OVERSEAS

Israel postpones April polls in 25 Arab towns on West Bank

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 22

The Israeli Government today ordered an indefinite postponement of elections for 25 Arab municipalities on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Last held in 1976, the elections were due to have been held again in early April and a number of Arab politicians had begun preparing for them. Most people believe that they would have resulted in a sweeping victory for many of the more radical Palestinian leaders in the occupied region.

According to an Israeli Army spokesman, the decision to delay the polls was taken because of the possibility that they would have taken place at almost the same time as elections to the proposed Palestinian Autonomy Council.

But his announcement came at a time when the possibility of autonomy elections appears more remote than ever. Because of the deadlock in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations and the refusal of local figures to play any part in them, early agreement on a viable autonomy scheme is not likely.

Pressed on this point, the Army spokesman said: "Frankly, I don't know if there is anybody who thinks that the autonomy negotiations will succeed. But we have got to work on the assumption that they will be completed by the target date of May 26."

He added that if the autonomy elections did not in fact take place the decision to put off the municipal polls would be "reviewed".

The postponement has caused anger among leaders of the 700,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank. Many mayors say the Israelis are trying to disguise the level of popular backing for known supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The great majority of the people and the municipal councillors are pro-PLO. By imposing this postponement, the occupiers are trying to cover up the facts", Mr Karim Khalaf, the Mayor of Ramallah, said. "I can assure them that elections for the so-called autonomy will never take place. There is not a candidate or a voter who would have any part in them."

Similar views were expressed by Mr Elias Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, who was regarded

as one of the most moderate West Bank leaders to be elected in 1976.

"The Israelis were afraid that the elections would be conducted on a political basis because there is now almost complete understanding between the PLO and the West Bank," he told me. "The military government may try to stop the people expressing their opinions, but that does not mean they can change them."

It is known that some senior Israeli politicians and Army officers fear that the West Bank elections would be used by radical Arabs to stir up opposition to the proposed autonomy scheme for the area. This was published last weekend after being completely rejected by Egypt.

The first elections held in the West Bank under Israeli military rule were in 1972, when they were opposed both by Jordan and the PLO. Four years later, under a much-expanded franchise which included women for the first time, the West Bankers went to the polls again and radical politicians scored convincing victories over the moderates in most towns.

It is understood that, in the absence of new elections the sitting Arab mayors and municipal councillors will continue in their posts. The Gaza Strip, the other section of territory occupied in 1967, is not affected by today's elections as elections are not permitted there and the Arab mayors are appointed by the Israeli military government.

Egypt visit: Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Defence Minister, left this morning for a three-day trip to Egypt during which he is expected to make attempts to defuse the crisis between Egypt and Israel over the question of Palestinian autonomy.

Although his main object is to take part in the forthcoming military withdrawal from Sinai, Mr Weizman is expected to encourage the Egyptian authorities to step up the pace of the process of improving relations.

In the past, Mr Weizman has often shown himself as the Israeli minister best able to achieve a personal rapport with his Egyptian counterparts. But official sources in Israel acknowledge that on this occasion he faces a daunting task in view of the differences which have emerged on the autonomy issue.



Senator Kennedy (left) forces a smile after conceding defeat in Iowa, while Mr Carter and an elated Mr George Bush (right) celebrate victory.



Janata MPs defect to Mrs Gandhi's party

Delhi, Jan 22.—The Chief Minister and 37 Janata Party members of the Haryana state assembly have defected to Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Although the Janata did poorly in the recent national elections it still controls the state government in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and a number of other important states. Some of Mrs Gandhi's supporters have called on these state governments to resign.

The move in Haryana today increased the Congress (I) strength to 43 in the 90-member assembly and meant that resignation there was not necessary.

The Janata have done better than in the recent general election when they secured only 11 of our 20 seats in the Lok Sabha.

Mrs Gandhi cannot be happy with the result because soon after assuming office she went to Kerala for the campaign and appealed to the electorate to vote for a combination which believed in strengthening the hands of the central Government. The leftist front, on the other hand, opted for state autonomy.

Jubilant communists—both the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist)—have joined hands in the recent past—hailed their victory as "the future alternative" at the national level.

Mrs Gandhi's supporters have said she had no time to lose in tackling the country's serious law and order and economic problems—Reuter.

South Africans 'infiltrated' international student fund

From Roger Choate
Stockholm, Jan 22

The secretary-general of an international student fund said today that South African secret police had infiltrated his organization and must have compromised thousands of black students from southern Africa as well as Latin American students.

The allegation was made by Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, Swedish secretary-general of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) based in Geneva, which provides scholarships and travel stipends for about 3,000 students in southern Africa and Latin America.

He told a Stockholm press conference that Mr Craig Williamson from South Africa, his deputy director, had revealed himself as a captain in the South African secret police.

Mr Williamson kept in his appearance before the parliamentary committee today, refused critics who accused him of inviting American pressure on Israel over the autonomy negotiations by suggesting another Camp David summit.

Mr Williamson said Israel had not initiated another summit and would not do so. However, critics said he seems to have been fishing for an American initiative last week when he said he would respond to an invitation from President Carter to attend a summit.

Ban on students: Arab students returning home to the West Bank from Cairo have reported a new ban on their admittance to universities in Egypt, a military spokesman said in Tel Aviv today. Egyptian authorities had told them they would no longer be accepted unless at least one parent had been born in Sinai to the El Arish Ras.

The Egyptians have not yet sent a delegation to find quarters in Tel Aviv but a Foreign Ministry source in Jerusalem said they would have no difficulty. "We have done our homework very diligently", the source said. "We prepared 40 different possibilities to choose from."

Under the peace treaty, diplomatic and consular relations are to start and ambassadors exchanged upon Israel's completion of the withdrawal in Sinai to the El Arish Ras.

An Israeli delegation has been searching for quarters for the past week and will remain in Cairo to continue the search, he said. The Israelis want premises in one of the central areas of the city.

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SPORT.

Football

Liverpool astonished at their ill luck

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

NOTTINGHAM FOREST 1 Liverpool 0

If it is not too early, Liverpool should resolve to invoke the laws to pair them with anyone but Nottingham Forest in the European Cup competition. Having lost to Forest in last season's European Cup, they are now faced with a struggle to reach the final of the Football League Cup after last Saturday's draw. First, at the City Ground where they conceded the game with a penalty a minute from time.

As in the past, Liverpool did enough to be satisfied with their performance but could not overcome the mystique barrier which prevents them from ending their record against this particular team. While Forest indisputably worked themselves into the mud, Liverpool did all that was required to, at least, reap a draw that would give them the advantage at Anfield in the second leg. The penalty, given when Clemence collided with Birles, left them justifiably astonished at their own misfortune.

To fulfil expectations this had to be a fine match and from the beginning it was. Liverpool had felt that their football deserved more than one victory and certainly more goals. They dramatically attacked the ghosts that haunted them. In the first five minutes they sent Stilton into early agile action and hit a post. The Forest defence, in which Burns could not gain a place despite his availability after suspension, found Souness and Daighill powering into their penalty area at disturbing speed.

Forest, now almost fully recovered from their recent dip with this style of attacking football and gathered themselves for their own reply. It greatly annoyed home supporters that Liverpool should react to the pressure, when it came, with a defensive possession game that frustrated imagination. But they were unable to force Forest to outwit them, or outpace them when an interception was possible. But Liverpool had learnt a few lessons on this ground and



Robertson: his lines of communication were clipped.

tightened their belts as if for austerity.

Francis, given his favoured forward position because of the absence of Bowles and George, was superbly supported with a threatening arrow that Hansen and Thompson did well to restrain, if at times with vigorous concern.

After Stilton had again saved superbly on the ground from McDermott, Forest attacked in concert as Francis and Birles rushed the Liverpool defence. Birles could not quite reach the ball after Francis' shot, but Hansen may have had his name taken but Robertson stood calmly by before lodging the penalty in the Liverpool net.

The irony was that the game was finally won by Robertson in the 89th minute when a pass from O'Neill into the penalty area was intended for Birles. Clemence moved to settle the danger but was then adjudged by the referee to have brought down Birles. Some may have had his name taken but Robertson stood calmly by before lodging the penalty in the Liverpool net.

So the spell was not broken and Liverpool's frustration was seen in Dalglish's face as the players returned to the dressing room after a half that Forest had won the upper hand before Saturday's return to the FA Cup on this same pitch.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Souness; Y. Llorente, D. McDermott, M. O'Neill, J. Lloyd, G. Birles, T. Francis.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kenyon, C. Hansen, D. Daighill, C. Scott, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Bowles, G. George.

Referee: R. C. Charles (Tottenham).

Swindon marksmen leave Wolves licking their wounds

By Stuart Jones

SWINDON 2 **WOLVES** 1

Wolverhampton Wanderers may have paid £1.5m for Gray, their Scottish centre forward, but Swindon Town have a pair of strikers down whose worth is in gold—and at today's prices that is value indeed. Mayes and Rowland, as deadly as scorpions, had struck 42 times this season. Last night, in the first leg of the semi-final round of the League Cup, they added two more to give Swindon a glimmering hope of reviving memories of the final of 1969.

Wolves must have envied their finishing. Had they been as sharp in the penalty area, they could have decided the issue by now. They have enough resources to be confident of achieving the necessary result at Molineux, especially as Hughes is likely to be back to lend assurance to the defence.

After an opening as frenetic as expected, the visitors took the first to score and the first to score.

From two early excursions, Thomas had caused anxiety with a high centre at one end and Miller had caused problems with a low cross at the other. Kamara, in a tight corner by the touchline, wriggled his way out and found himself at the double. A lightning cross floated over the waiting group to the far post and there was Rowland to head home his 21st goal. Within three frantic minutes Berry and Palmer headed off the line and Wolves might have been facing a mountainous climb to Wembly.

It was then they came back. Within 10 minutes they scored again through Hibbit, back in the only direction they knew—forward. McHale, the architect behind the performances against Arsenal, urged them on with Kamara, his partner in midfield. They had to wait for Thomas's free kick. The relief was clear. Even those on the bench emerged to dance with joy on the pitch. With the 10th goal, the tide turned. Hibbit had shouldered under the early strain and McAle, Hughes's deputy, was booked for a foul on Miller.

As the giant watch at the far end showed Swindon how little time they had, desperation crept into their system. Carr, who disposed of two other first division sides, Stoke City and Arsenal, during their campaign, they drew away on both occasions before winning the replay at home.

Ice skating

Cousins gets figures right and should go top of class

From John Hemmings

GŁDZBORN, Jan 22—Robin Cousins, the British slalom champion, produced the best compulsory figures of his life here today to throw down a strong challenge for the European title. According to total marks he lies second to the world champion, Vladimír Kováčov (Soviet Union). According to judges' placings he lies third to Kováčov and the holder, Jan Hoffmann (East Germany). According to pretty well everybody he is now the favourite for the title, in view of his supremacy in the free skating.

The measure of Cousins's improvement over last year is that at the corresponding stage then he was only sixth. On that occasion he finally overhauled three of those placed above him. On the other occasion he was fourth in total marks (adjusted) behind Hoffmann, and 3.32 behind Kováčov; now he is only 0.56 marks behind Kováčov and is actually ahead of Hoffmann by 0.04.

Cousins was almost ecstatic after his third figure, the loop, and before long a telephone call to Bristol reduced his mother to tears of happiness. But for the blizzard outside tomorrow's short programme? Just let him get at it. Some Russian observers he said, had clearly been stunned by the man he was passing. They must have been shocked, too, when Kováčov almost fell on his final figure.

Was he nervous? Not a bit of it, he said. "I had a lot of adrenaline flowing today from the competition to his growing experience. He has been able to trace excellent figures in practice but never, until today, has he been able to string three good ones together." Cousins, he said, has had trouble stringing one good one together.

"He attributes his advance in this, his weakest event, to the competition to his growing experience.

He has been able to trace excellent figures in practice but never, until today, has he been able to string three good ones together," he said.

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Law Report January 22 1980

Chancery Division

Higher interest on compensation for breach of trust

Bartlett and Others v Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd
 Before Royal Judge Brightman
 [Judgment delivered January 15]
 His Lordship held that the liability of a bank trust company for breach of trust was limited to the amount of compensation due to the victim, and was fundamentally different from the liability of a contractual or tortious wrongdoer for damages. He also held that the appropriate measure of just reparation for a defaulting trustee was that allowed from time to time on money in court placed on the short-term investment account.

His Lordship was considering the form of order which would give effect to his judgment, delivered on July 31, 1978, by which he held Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd liable for breach of trust in failing to take advantage of a family company in which the bank trust company held 99.8 per cent of the shares as trustees of the settlement, from embarking on a project relating to land in the Chelmsford area. It was held to be imprudent and hazardous and wholly unsuitable for a trust whether undertaken by the bank trust company directly or through the medium of its wholly owned subsidiary.

Mr E. G. Nugee, QC, for the plaintiffs, the persons interested in three-fourths of the trust fund: Mr Alan Sebestyen (who appeared at the trial) and Mr Paul Baker, QC, for the defendant, the bank trust company.

His LORDSHIP said that the plaintiffs contended that the court should determine the extent to which the company's losses were wrongfully incurred in consequence of the breaches of trust, and the extent of the additional proceeds of sale which would have accrued on the sale of the respective shareholdings if the assets had not been deposited in a family company. Such a mathematical exercise, calculating the additional proceeds of sale referable to each plaintiff or settled share, it had to be remembered that on the sale of the company, the loss on the action and that the remaining fourth of the trust fund was held in trust for persons not parties to the action.

The trust company challenged this method of calculating compensation. It based its challenge on the fact that three of the plaintiffs each became absolutely entitled to 83,000-shares in the company on January 25, 1974, when the tenant for life of one-fourth of the trust fund died, and that the total shareholding in the company was sold in September, 1978. The trust company submitted that it held each such block of 63,000 shares as bare trustee for each such plaintiff and not as trustee of the subsequent entitlements and that in those circumstances the capital loss suffered by the three plaintiffs ought to be assessed as at January 25, 1974, when the settlement came to an end and the three blocks of 63,000 shares, and not when the shares were sold.

The obligation of a defaulting trustee was essentially that of effecting restitution to the trust estate, and until such restitution had been made the default continued. If, for example, there were two settled shares in a trust fund, part of which had been lost in

breach of trust, the measure of default was precisely the same, in the Lord's view, in each case notwithstanding the one settled share had vested absolutely a month, or a year, or five years before the default was made good, unless the person absolutely entitled had, by reason of his conduct, relieved the trustee's responsibility.

Thus, his Lordship thought produced a somewhat unjust bias against the statutory wrongdoer compared with the contractual wrongdoer. In some way lessened the trustee's responsibility. But no such point arose here. The trust company argued that each shareholding should be valued as it was, as a minority shareholding.

Such an approach was unrealistic. A beneficiary, properly advised,

would not have sold his shareholding on its own and without regard to its value as a proportion of the contract. The court accepted the speculation over the site removed an impediment to the sale of the company which followed shortly thereafter.

The trust company also sought to qualify the words of the court's order so as to include compensation for any reasonable expenses which would otherwise have been payable had the breach of trust not been committed; it would not be required to pay more than a net sum. The point, however, was that the court had granted an injunction enabling him to apply the Courtney principle.

Turning to the question of interest, his Lordship said that the only dispute related to the rate of interest on compensation. In former days, the rate was normally only charged with interest at 4 per cent unless there were special circumstances. That rate seemed to have prevailed until recently. The trust company had been charged with a table of Bank and Minimum Lending Rates and deposit rates. Lending rates in 1963, when the scheme in question began, and the present day there were nearly 80 changes in the first two and forty 70 in Barclays Bank.

The first rate had varied between 4 per cent and 10 per cent, and the deposit rate between 2 per cent and 15 per cent.

In these days of huge and constantly changing interest rates it is difficult to know what rate of equity to charge by the interest rate current in the stable times of our forefathers. The proper rate, in the absence of special circumstances, appeared to be that allowed from time to time on the court's site of investment.

Interest, established under section 6(1) of the Administration of Justice Act, 1965.

To some extent the high interest rates now payable on money lent reflected and compensated for the continued erosion in the value of money by reason of galloping inflation. It was appropriate, therefore, that a portion should be added to central bank rates to help maintain the corpus. Consideration might have to be given to adjustment between life tenancy and remaindermen, but his Lordship expressed no view on the point.

As to costs, which were obviously very large, the plaintiff had asked for interest on disbursements from the date of disbursement or judgment whichever was later. While seeing the force of their argument, the court could not make such an order; a defendant could not be charged with interest on costs before they had been taxed because he did not know what he was liable to pay.

Nor could costs be taxed on the common fund basis, as the plaintiff sought under Order 62, rule 28 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. The court had decided to make the trustee who was liable for breach of trust was fundamentally different from the obligation of a contractual or tortious wrongdoer: his obligation was to the plaintiff, not to the assets of which he had deprived. The taxabilities of the individual beneficiaries to capital and income did not enter into the picture because they arose not at the point of restitution to the trust fund, but at the point of

With some hesitation his Lordship concluded that the trust company was wrong and that tax ought not to be taken into account. The obligation of a trustee who was liable for breach of trust was party and party costs. It was not the court's policy to give the successful party in hostile litigation an indemnity in respect of legal expenses.

The central government subsidy (the rate support grant) to local government for 1980/81 has been worked out on a formula which estimates a reduction in social services expenditure of about 7.5 per cent. But, to make matters even more difficult, every social services department has to absorb about 2.5 per cent of unavoidable growth in the pipeline. This comes from things like new old people's

shelters, new day centres, etc.

Solicitors: Fere Cholmeley & Co; Simmons & Simmons.

No power to make declaration of paternity

In re J.S. (a minor)
 The Court of Appeal stated that there was no jurisdiction to make a declaration of paternity.

The Rev. Lord Justice Ormrod and Lord Justice Ormrod, Sir and Lady Justice Ormrod, dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, a trainee accountant, who claimed to be the father of a boy born to a schoolteacher in September, 1975, from an order of Mrs Justice Hellbron in wardship proceedings. It was agreed that the wardship was sold in September, 1978. The trust company submitted that it held each such block of 63,000 shares as bare trustee for each such plaintiff and not as trustee of the subsequent entitlements and that in those circumstances the capital loss suffered by the three plaintiffs ought to be assessed as at January 25, 1974, when the settlement came to an end and the three blocks of 63,000 shares, and not when the shares were sold.

The obligation of a defaulting trustee was essentially that of effecting restitution to the trust estate, and until such restitution had been made the default continued. If, for example, there were two settled shares in a trust fund, part of which had been lost in

as possible the differences between the rights of legitimate and illegitimate children. There was no presumption of legitimacy in favour of the firstborn child, and it might be hard to prove.

Nor was there power to grant a declaration of paternity under the wardship proceedings as such, for it was not directly relevant to the issues normally dealt with in such proceedings.

Such power would therefore have to be found in the inherent jurisdiction of the court. No authority for such a proposition was cited for the plaintiff, nor was the court aware of any. On the contrary, the only case touching on the point, *Alcock v. Alcock General* (1968) 281, went against the plaintiff's contention.

At that stage the plaintiff issued a summons for a declaration of paternity. The judge was deprived of hearing argument on the issue of jurisdiction and assumed in the plaintiff's favour that he had the power to make such a declaration.

The plaintiff, the judge, if she had jurisdiction, should have refused to exercise it. In wardship proceedings, the interests of the parties were not the same and all decisions must be taken in the light of those interests.

With hindsight it was clear that it was unnecessary to consider the biological parentage of the boy to reach a conclusion about access, which was the main issue. The boy was securely born in a single-parent family, the plaintiff being to all intents and purposes a stranger. To allow the paternity of the boy to stand was an undoubted victory for the mother's attitude. It was regrettable that the mother had provided samples of her own and the boy's blood.

The appeal would be dismissed, the judge's order being amended.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Church news

Appointments
 The Rev. G. Holderness, formerly Vicar of Lichfield, now retired, has been appointed an Assistant Bishop in the diocese of York.

Other appointments
 The Rev. D. A. Baker, Rector of St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, Bronx, New York, is to be Interim-in-Charge of Christ Church, Wetherby, to be Vicar of St. Edmund's, Wetherby.

The Rev. J. F. Bauchie, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Wetherby, and Lower Bulthorpe with Dewsbury and Linton, will join the staff of All Saints' and Aconbury with St. Edmund's, Wetherby. The Rev. D. M. Jenkins, Rector of St. Edmund's, Wetherby, will be Vicar of St. Edmund's, Wetherby.

The Rev. E. C. Cardle, on the staff of St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, Bronx, New York, is to be Vicar of St. United States, to be Vicar of St. Peter's, Ponders End, diocese of London.

The Rev. J. M. Coulton, priest-in-charge of St. Edmund's, Wetherby, to be Vicar of Exeter, to be Vicar of the King's Brighton Mill, Brighton.

The Rev. R. P. Davies, Assistant Chaplain of Basingstoke District, to be Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Basingstoke, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev. S. P. Gravelle, deacon of the Clinical Thalidomide Association, to be Vicar of St. Almon, Leicester, and in charge of St. Almon.

The Rev. R. P. Greenway, priest-in-charge of St. Edmund's, Wetherby, to be Vicar of St. Edmund's, Wetherby.

The Rev. G. H. Huddington, Vicar of St. Matthew's, St George's, Leicester, and in charge of St. Almon, Leicester.

The Rev. R. M. Hobbs, Vicar of All Saints' Woodstock, Jockey Lane, Gloucester, to be Vicar of St. Mark's, Gloucester.

The Rev. G. J. Camp, Vicar of Leiston, Suffolk, to be Vicar of St. Edmund's, Blackheath, Canterbury, diocese of Canterbury.

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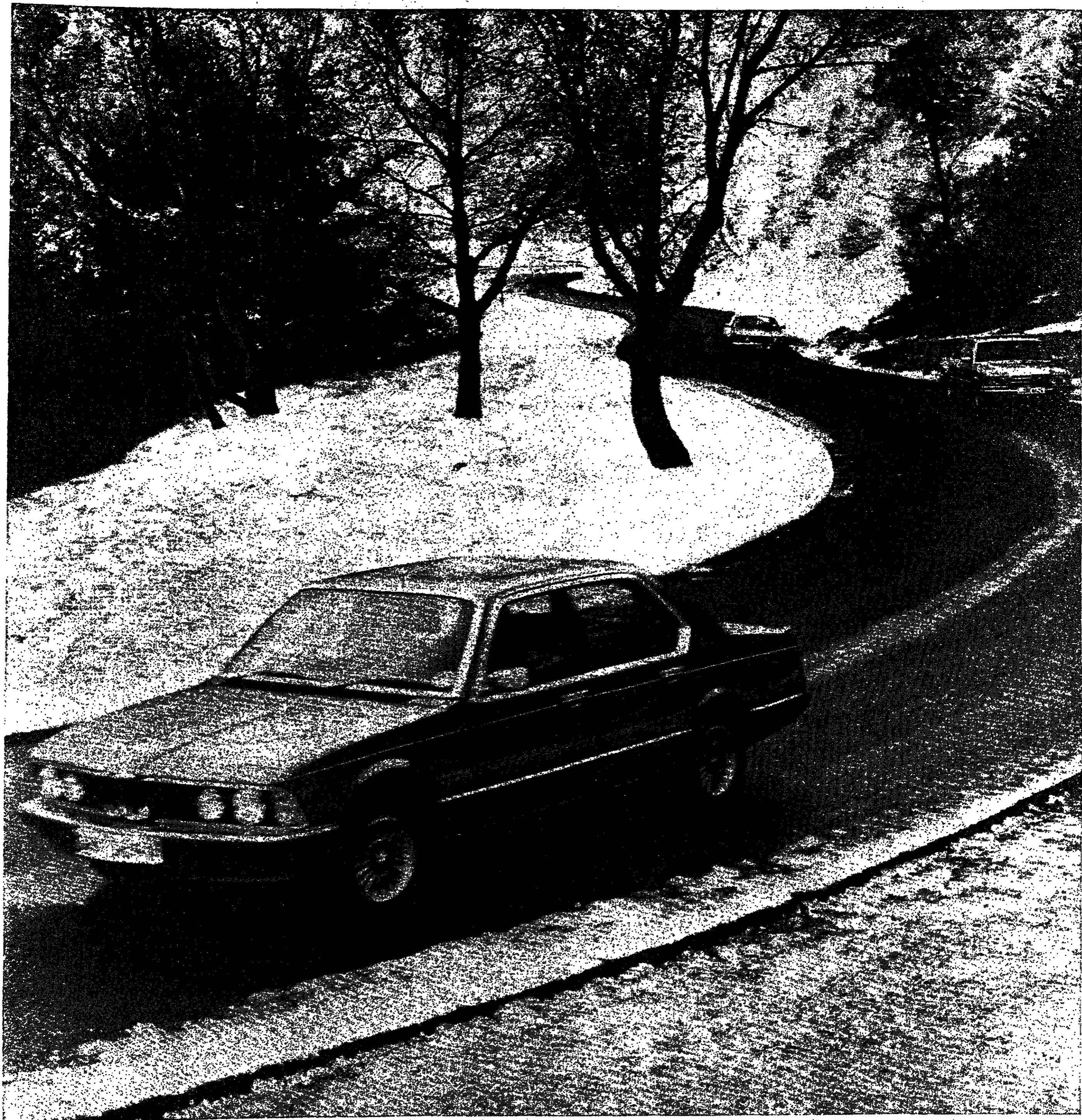
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IT PASSES JAGUARS, MERCEDES AND PETROL PUMPS.

Followers of the BMW 7 Series (and it's an easy car to find yourself following) won't believe this.

But we've found no less than 45 ways of improving it.

Cleverest of all, we've made the new BMW 7 Series faster and slower at the same time.

First, all the new BMW 7's have fuel injection.

So they are all faster than ever off the mark.

With a 0-60 mph in 7.3 seconds, the

manual 735i leaves the 12 cylinder Jaguar XJ 5.3 and Mercedes 350SE struggling to keep up.

And all the new BMW 7's are slower to the petrol pump.

Every gallon you buy squeezes a little more out of the nation's fuel resources.

Motor was able to get 18.5 mpg from the BMW 735i and only 11.9 mpg from the Jaguar XJ 5.3 and 13.5 mpg from the Mercedes 350SE.

(For the last two, of course, *Motor* had no choice but to use automatics.)

In part, the modest thirst of the BMW 7's is due to the fuel injection, in part because the cars are now lighter.

And, in the case of the 732i, in part because of the remarkable motronic system.

That's a micro-chip computer which can tune the ignition 100 times every second. (A slight improvement on tuning it every 10,000 miles!)

It means the car will always give of its best, whatever the conditions, however you drive it, and however long.

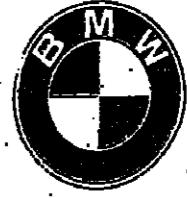
And that still leaves 43 other improvements to appreciate in the new 7 Series.

Some big, like the 5 speed gearbox that's now available.

Some small, like the heated door lock. Some thoughtful, like the specially designed dashboard.

But all very welcome changes.

Except to our friends at Jaguar and Mercedes.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

British words strike home, but who is prepared to take action?

Lord Carrington's magical mystery tour

Beyond the massive wall of the Red Fort in Delhi, an Indian boy was performing a feat of levitation. He lay on the ground with his head cheerfully sticking through a hole cut in a very large blanket. As the tourists leaned over the parapet to watch, the boy stretched out to rise off the ground, hovering in mid-air, with no visible means of support. How did he do it? Gymnastics, some one suggested, impressed and baffled.

It might be giving Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, more than his due to attribute to him the power of levitation in addition to his other talents. But his recent tour of Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India had something of that quality about it. The Foreign Secretary had no money to offer and no arms to distribute. Yet there he was, rallying morale against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by words alone.

The main point which the Foreign Secretary tried to make, again and again on his trip, was that the risk of subversion, as in Afghanistan, comes from within. To suppose that the threat to a country's stability comes simply from external forces, he argued, was out of date. The present tensions in Iran carry a warning for the fragility of the region as a whole.

Dr Frantisek Kriegel died last month, in Prague, after a long illness following a heart attack. Dr Kriegel was one of the leaders of the "Czech Spring" in 1968, and the only one who, to the last, refused to sign the instrument of capitulation demanded by the Soviet aggressors. He was also a signatory of "Charter 77". This column, however, is not an obituary, nor is it a reminder of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia and what followed. It is something far more strange, and in its symbolism I think far more terrible.

Although, as I say, my purpose here is not biographical, a few words about Dr Kriegel's life are necessary for a full understanding of what follows. Dr Kriegel was a man who had spent his life in the service of medicine and of socialism. As a young doctor he had gone to Spain during the Civil War and worked on the Republican side in tending the wounded. Later, he went to China and worked, again as a doctor, among the troops fighting against Japanese aggression. After the overthrow of the Batista regime in Cuba, he went there to help organize a health service. It seems that he was much, and rightly, loved, and he was acting fully in character in his participation in the government of Mr Dubcek and its non-violent defiance of the invaders from the Soviet Union and her Empire. (That reminds me—Mr Donald Trelford, the Editor of *The Observer*, said on the radio 10 days ago that a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia was unlikely, as the Soviet leaders might not be allowed by the Hungarian government to send troops

through Hungarian territory. It wouldn't surprise me in the least to discover that he actually believes it.)

Very well; after a long life of medical service, and a more recent record of unarmed resistance to Soviet tyranny, Dr Kriegel died. (My account of what then happened comes from a Czech *samizdat* journal called *Information on Charter 77*, a translation of which has been made available to me by the Palach Press Agency.)

Dr Kriegel died at noon on Monday, December 3. The hospital delayed the issue of the death certificate until the morning of the following day, and the reason for the delay soon became apparent. By 3 pm on the Monday, the state funeral services in Prague had already been notified that they were not to make any arrangements for Dr Kriegel's funeral. On Tuesday the 4th the local funeral office in the district in which Dr Kriegel had lived, which was therefore the one which would normally have made the arrangements, did not open at its usual time. A woman official there told members of the family that she "was not allowed to make any arrangements for the funeral of Dr Kriegel", and directed them to the funeral-service headquarters, and a Mr Hibis, who was responsible.

The family saw Mr Hibis, who announced that no funeral ceremony would be permitted at the Strasnice Crematorium (the appropriate one for the area, and the one at which the

No money to offer, no arms to distribute, yet there he was rallying morale against the invasion

Not that money is the answer to security. In Saudi Arabia, where Lord Carrington was well received, the calm of ages has been shaken by the attack on the Grand Mosque. Yet according to the minister of the interior, there is no need to question the efficacy of the security services. Everything is firmly under control, the authorities remain confident, they even knew in advance who the renegades were... Prince Naif summoned the international press from

far and wide to report these findings. As for the recent disturbances in the eastern provinces, they were dismissed as just a little local difficulty.

Saudi Arabia remains a financial power of the first rank yet the regime seems less confident than might be expected of its capacity to influence events. At the coming conference of Muslim countries, it is quite clear that the Saudis will not be seen taking the lead. They will watch and wait, hoping that the meeting will at least manage to pass a resolution condemning the Soviet Union.

As for Oman, where Lord Carrington flew over the straits of Hormuz, there is no doubt where he stands. The Sultan himself is relatively identified with the West. But either by accident or diplomatic ham-handedness, the country is more or less excluded from the councils of the pan-Arab world. Meanwhile the regime is anxiously looking over its shoulder at the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) where the Russians are in full control. While the Sultan's advisers are adroit at justifying more and more arms, it hardly seems likely that economic development will spread to the people as a whole as rapidly as is needed.

In Pakistan and India, concern over the invasion of Afghanistan quickly about each other's intentions. The Indian Government seems to believe

that a Sino-Pakistan-American axis threatens its own borders. Any help given to Pakistan, despite the fact that it is the country most directly affected, is interpreted as a covert challenge to Indian security.

As for Pakistan, Lord Carrington emphasized the over-riding need to guarantee its territorial integrity, for obvious reasons. The question whether the West should be embracing a regime like that of President Zia becomes secondary. Political parties have been banned. Mrs Bhutto and her daughter have been locked up again, and martial law looks like being in force for a long time. The paradoxical result of the invasion of Afghanistan is that it has turned President Zia into an ally, to be supported as a bastion of the free world.

How is it that the Russians have no qualms of intervening directly in South Yemen, in Ethiopia, in Afghanistan—while the West seems so lacking in confidence in its own values that it can only react spasmodically and cautiously? Lord Carrington at least has no hesitation in standing up for his friends. But he is going to need some help from Nato allies if his determined defence of western interests is not to subside like levitation.

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Bernard Levin

No flowers by order



Dr Frantisek Kriegel: persecuted even after his death.

family wished the cremation to take place, they were told, at the Motor Crematorium on the outskirts of Prague, and on the Thursday (that is, two days later) at 7 pm.

The family protested that the legally prescribed period between death and cremation was

making them useless for their intended purpose, notifying of the death those who would have wished to attend the ceremony. He also made it clear that flowers and wreaths would not be available.

The puppet Czechoslovak authorities, through their agent, Mr Hibis, had thus made it impossible for Dr Kriegel's family to arrange an appropriate and dignified ceremony; the family therefore decided, as the only form of protest left to them, to allow the cremation to proceed with no ceremony of any kind.

Meanwhile, the Czech secret police had been busy. Throughout the morning of the day after Dr Kriegel died two agents were posted outside the local funeral offices; when the action shifted to the funeral-service headquarters, they moved over there. On the Wednesday other agents were stationed at the offices of the printers preparing the funeral notices. And from the morning of the Thursday, the day of the cremation, the Motor Crematorium was surrounded by police, there to break up any gathering of mourners. (The funerals of both Josef Smrkovsky and Professor Patocka, colleagues of Dr Kriegel in the Czech Spring, had both been defiled in this manner.)

On the day of the cremation, friends in large numbers gathered at the Kriegels' flat to sustain and mourn with Dr Kriegel's widow. Throughout the day, well-wishers arrived with flowers and messages of sympathy. At noon a different

kind of visitor arrived. He introduced himself as the manager of the Prague funeral service. He said that the degrading events I have described were "a mistake", claimed that he "knew nothing about it", blamed a subordinate and said he wanted "to apologize for this regrettable misunderstanding". His

"apology" was not accepted by the mourners, who knew, after all, that he was only speaking the lines of a script prepared by others. In the evening Dr Kriegel's body was cremated.

This does Soviet vengeance pursue even in death, through Czech quislings, those who defined Soviet tyranny in life. He is, incidentally, worth recalling that, as the *semizid* journal reminds us, even General Pinochet of Chile permitted a public funeral for the communist poet Pablo Neruda. In conclusion I cannot do better than quote directly from the words in which *Information on Charter 77* sums up this macabre tale of men so justly frightened of the people they hold down in the name of their own cruel masters that they dare not allow even a funeral ceremony to one who defied the masters:

The inexplicable cannot be excused. This event is not only inexcusable but unforgivable, unforgetable, unjustifiable and unpardonable. It happened at the end of the twentieth century, in civilized Europe with its cultured and moderate nations, with more than 10 years ago, adopted the Helsinki Final Act. It happened in a state whose present rulers claim that it is a country of real socialism.

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do have a choice. They are not caught in an inescapable dilemma where they have vital interests on both sides and these are bound to conflict. The hostility towards the United States and to a lesser extent towards the West in general, would disappear very speedily once the West and Washington, in particular began to show a proper respect and concern for the rights of the Palestinians.

In all the talks I had with the Sheikhs and other political leaders in the Gulf, the need for greater European involvement was consistently emphasized. If instead there is now a real opportunity for Europe to intervene in its own and everyone else's interest. The search for peace can no longer be left exclusively in Washington's hands.

Now that the United States is seeking European support in withstanding threats to the Middle East and the supply of oil to the West, we should take

A new and more honest attempt to tackle the Arab-Israel dispute is a prerequisite to any effective long-term strategy for the defence of western interests. In that vital region and the Gulf States are looking to Europe to lead the way.

Dennis Walters

The author is Conservative MP for Westbury.

the opportunity of bringing home to Washington as forcibly as we can the need for a radical change of direction in American policy in the area. The justification for taking this line is not simply that American partisanship for Israel has been wrong, it is also that it has been dangerous and is much to blame for the present western predicament and the ineffectiveness of its

and the aggression in Afghanistan.

Both of the big parties have

made this their theme. The Social Democrats have adopted the slogan "security for the 80s", stressing the proven

ability to defend the country

completely through the economic

and terrorist crises, against the unpredictable, uncontrollable

nature of Herr Strauss' nature.

The Christian Democrats reply

with the phrase "We can

master the future" and are

trying to mobilize their own

rank and file with the slogan

to these painters—the more intricate the decoration, the

more honoured the owner becomes—and the art is

copied from Christmas cards,

calendars, comics and mosques.

Tarzan and the Horse of All

can be seen side by side with

parrots, mountains, helicopters and flowers. Three-panelled tail-

boards on Bedford trucks pro-

vide perfect trivets. Miche-

line Centlivres-Demon in her

remarkable book on Afghan-

ian popular art, recalls asking a

lorry owner if he had ever

received the reply "It is a

garden, for the road is long."

Above all, Kabul is unpredict-

able. The Soviet officers

gingerly shopping in the

bazaar with their two Russian

guards must themselves be

confused by the thrice-expur-

gated guidebook which deletes

all Afghan history between 1929

and the 1978 revolution. And

anyone who flies on Ariana

Afghanistan's national

airline—quickly discovers the

European destinations are only

decided on the morning of

departure: the longest magical

mystery tour in the world.

Robert Fisk

Kites of apathy Over the SNOS

Only those who have never been to Afghanistan call its capital Kabul with the accent on the second syllable. It is something of a disappointment to arrive in this ancient caravan city, smothered in snow. 2,000 feet up the Hindu Kush, to find that it is really pronounced something like "Cobble". May be it was a "Cobble".

Pronunciation is, of course, not the only linguistic problem here these days. Since Party members do not wear badges, it is unwise to approach Afghans with leading questions about Russian invaders. In conversation, a gentle reference to the large number of foreigners to be seen around Kabul is usually sufficient to provoke either a smile of understanding (Party member) or a scowl

of contempt (non-party member). Though it may be unfashionable to say so, the latter are in a majority and are really as difficult, after spending an hour queuing up in a traffic jam in the suburbs, to accept the Afghan president's assurance about that "very limited contingent" of Russian troops in the country. It certainly sets new limits to the word "limited" and it will be difficult to go home and hear the word "socialism" over the next month or two without instinctively thinking of a T-62 tank.

The dwindling hippy trail

It is often easy to understand the magic that attaches itself to the hippies' trail through Kabul and elderly converts to a more conventional form of life will be pleased to know that a few hours earlier, children still pass by. Six days ago three teenage girls, two blond, long-haired young men and an ageing guru wreathed in blue smoke and pallid, vacant smiles. They took a look at the prices then breezed back into the snow a

and often illustrated with a large and friendly human eye. No one seems quite sure why the Afghans are so obsessed by kites, although there is a poetic quality about the way in which the children—dolls-like creatures with narrow Chinese features swaddled in coats and emblazoned with capes—watch their kite hang in the frozen air, those great paper eyes with their long eyelashes floating towards the mountains.

The kite trail is a bit like the hippy trail. It is often easy to understand the magic that attaches itself to the hippies' trail through Kabul and elderly converts to a more conventional form of life will be pleased to know that a few hours earlier, children still pass by. Six days ago three teenage girls, two blond, long-haired young men and an ageing guru wreathed in blue smoke and pallid, vacant smiles. They took a look at the prices then breezed back into the snow a



couple of hours before curfew and were not seen again.

They will not stay long because although the villagers sell plastic bags stuffed with

block guarded by a group of chain-smoking Afghan soldiers. Kabul's famous zoo proved a slightly more rewarding experience. It costs just three pence to purchase an entrance ticket and a rusting sign marked "vultures" inside the gate directs the visitor to some of the nastiest birds on earth. Today that the Kabul vultures are scarce, would be too generous. They are positively skeletal. Past the high-pitched trek through deep snow, brought a colleague and myself to the polar bear cages. It was somewhat disturbing to find that the bears were missing and that the cage doors were open.

Even more disquieting was the silent group of turbaned men who followed us around the zebra park, apparently under the illusion that we were Russians. It must be the only zoos in the world where the visitors are potentially more dangerous than the animals.

It transpired that Hafizullah Amin, the President who was quite literally blown out of power (by high explosive shells) last month, had descended prior to his violent demotion to the national heroines should be moved from the Darulaman Palace to a new home. The gold moved out of the palace and Amin moved in—but without building the new museum—and the entire collection now rests in boxes in the basement of an obscure office

Another tourist attraction used to be the large steam locomotive which was donated as a gift to the Afghan king in the last century by a dotty German Crown Prince. It now sits forlorn and rusting near a ruined palace, its pistons welded together and guarded by policemen who snatch cameras away from anyone rash enough to try to photograph the engine: a doubly absurd practice since there is not a single railway-line in all Afghanistan.

What there are, of course, are thousands of miles of winding, dangerous, breath-taking roads through valleys, across chasms and over mountain-tops. These were the historic caravans. And their descendants—the lorry drivers of Afghanistan—still aspire to their noble calling. For their lorries are masterpieces of Afghan pop-art, every square inch of bodywork covered in paintings and multi-coloured designs.

Afghan lorry art possesses a history all its own. It was created in 1945 when metal sheeting was added to the woodwork of long-distance trucks and the panels were turned into canvases by artists in Kabul and later Kandahar. Lorry owners pay large sums

Herr Strauss could stand or fall in May

"with optimism against socialism".

Altogether the campaign is expected to provide an intriguing conflict of personalities between the two men, Herr Schmidt. A Hamburg cool, controlled a little aloof, Herr Strauss a Bavarian, baroque, volatile and earthy.

Despite their differences in temperament the two have much in common. Both have an outstanding grasp of



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THE KENNEDY CHALLENGE FADES

President Carter has taken the first substantial step towards his reelection. The Iowa caucuses are essentially of psychological importance: only a very small proportion of the votes at this summer's conventions will have been determined there. But that is also true of most of the early primaries. They matter because it is necessary for a candidate to look like a winner early on. This psychological momentum is important for all candidates, but especially so for someone challenging a sitting President of his own party. Senator Kennedy entered the race in November because it seemed then that Mr Carter had very little chance of winning. Mr Kennedy's justification for running against him was that the choice for the next President lay effectively between a Republican and a Democrat other than Mr Carter. For a challenge based upon such a theme to be plausible it needs to be sustained by a sense of inevitability. That is precisely what has been destroyed in Iowa. Mr Kennedy can no longer maintain that his reason for splitting the party is that he stands the better chance of retaining the White House for the Democrats.

The failure of his challenge can be attributed to two principal factors. The first is that the nation has rallied to the President over the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. This is the normal political trend in most countries at a time when national security is at issue, but the trend has been intensified in this case

because Mr Carter has handled the difficulties with a calm strength that would not have been widely expected. He has been criticized in some quarters for failing to use the crisis in Iran as a means of extracting a reasonable energy programme from Congress. But to most American voters this will seem a point of relative detail, even if they agree with it at all. Mr Carter has seemed to be progressively tougher in defending American and more general western interests, without acting rashly. He has responded like a President.

The second reason for Mr Kennedy's poor showing has been the surprising weakness of his own campaign. He has been inarticulate on television and rash in his statements. Both in his comments earlier on the Shah and in his later attempts to make political capital out of the grain embargo he has appeared to be unduly opportunistic. His failure to make much headway with this second issue in the grain state of Iowa explains a good deal about the American mood at the moment. It is not a mood in which Mr Kennedy is well equipped to prosper. Over the past two months he has seemed progressively more like a candidate and less like a President, while Mr Carter has managed to appear like a President who almost forgets that he is a candidate.

This does not mean, though, that Mr Carter is sure to be reelected. The foreign crises that

have rallied opinion behind him may seem to subside in importance, in the mind of the electorate at any rate, or he may make some unforeseen blunder in handling them. If the voters are no longer absorbed by foreign policy, they may once again turn their attention to those domestic issues, such as the economy in general and inflation in particular, where Mr Carter's performance has been far less impressive. In that case, it is always possible that Mr Kennedy might come back into the reckoning. It is far more likely, though, that Mr Carter would get the Democratic nomination but have a tough fight with the Republican nominee.

It seems less probable now that this will be Mr Reagan.

The primaries are of less consequence for the Republicans, and Mr Reagan has much support already apparently assured. But that support will not withstand a succession of primary defeats. Mr George Bush, who did so well in Iowa, has the right credentials to appeal to many Republicans as someone who is reasonably tough on foreign policy—where his experience as a former head of the CIA is now a positive advantage—but not too extreme to frighten often more moderate voters. He still looks, though, more like a candidate to whom the electorate would happily turn if they were dissatisfied with the President, rather than one who is sufficiently compelling to displace an incumbent who was doing reasonably well.

LONDON IS NOT FOR SPECULATORS

The proposal to build a 500 foot glass skyscraper on the south bank of the Thames beside Vauxhall Bridge is now the subject of a public inquiry. It raises two distinct issues: one aesthetic and the other economic. The first is whether the building would enhance or damage the London skyline. Objectors to the scheme, who include the Archbishop of Canterbury and the President of the Civic Trust, as well as Lambeth and the Greater London councils, claim that it would be a monstrous intrusion.

An inspection of the drawings, models and photographs on display at Lambeth Town Hall makes it difficult to contradict that view. Tall buildings are not intrinsically bad, although most of those erected in London over the past 25 years have been sadly unimaginative. The proposed Vauxhall tower possesses considerable elegance. But successful architecture depends upon a sense of proportion. No building should be permitted that is grossly out of scale with its surroundings. This particular project would dwarf the historic riverside panorama which includes Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Its intrusion would be quite unacceptable.

The second issue is whether central London needs further

large office development. There are several schemes already planned or under way. An inquiry into the redevelopment of the whole of the south bank between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges ended only two months ago. Southwark council is pressing hard for positive decisions on several important riversides sites. Tower Hamlets hopes to benefit if the City runs out of room. All this points to a further speculative boom fuelled not by demand from prospective occupiers but by the fact that large institutional investors are overflowing with funds which they would as soon put into property as anything else. The London boroughs, with the notable exception of Lambeth, are disinclined to resist when they are presented with the prospect of large rate revenues from commercial properties.

Although precise statistics are impossible to come by, Mr Stuart Holland, Labour MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall, has suggested that some twenty million square feet of office accommodation are planned, under construction or completed and standing empty. Yet the total number of people employed in central London has been falling for several years. Two important factors may well accelerate that decline. One is growing resistance to the whole

idea of commuting as fares rise inexorably and train and bus services become ever more crowded, infrequent and unreliable. Already this has created heavy demand for office space and for building land in the home counties. The other factor is the possible effect of microtechnology on white collar employment. It is quite likely that within a few years many routine and unskilled jobs will be performed electronically.

The GLC professes not to be worried by the possibility of a substantial surplus of office accommodation, with buildings remaining untenanted for years ahead. Its policy is still to encourage office building "in the right places", which in effect means close to main line railway terminals or other transport facilities. This is not good enough. It is now accepted that public inquiries into road schemes should be empowered to examine broader issues of future traffic patterns. The present Vale of Belvoir coalfield inquiry is exhaustively investigating Britain's projected energy needs. Yet building applications are still dealt with in a strictly local and isolated context, with no proper assessment of what is needed and where. This is no time to be handing London back to the speculators.

A TESTING TIME FOR BRAZIL

Strong nerves are going to be needed in Brazil over the next few years as the country's foreign debt, already estimated at \$52,000 million, mounts higher. The government has decided to maintain economic growth in spite of the risks involved, and that means more borrowing. Difficulties will be eased by the impressive performance of Brazilian exports, which have been increasing constantly over the years. For a nine-month period last year they showed a twenty per cent increase over the same period in 1978. But debt servicing is estimated to have amounted to at least two-thirds of export earnings last year, and there are fears that the proportion could increase this year. Imports, which were briefly held down below the level of exports in 1977, have increased sharply because of the recent rises in the price of oil. Thus if present growth policies are to be maintained Brazil has no choice but to borrow more in order to service the debt it already has.

So far Brazil has had no trouble raising money, though the terms are likely to become less favourable and the duration of the loans shorter. Senhor Delfim Netto is a man of experience, who was previously in office during the years of the "Brazilian economic miracle". He has a clear idea of what he wants to achieve. He hopes to continue the expansion of exports and to develop the enormous potential of Brazilian agriculture. He has also taken measures to encourage direct investment in Brazil. But his plans are essentially long-term in nature, and in the short term he has to steer Brazil through a rough patch, with inflation already up to 77 per cent and likely to go higher. At a time when President Figueiredo is pressing ahead with the policy of political liberalization, and new parties are being formed which need issues on which to rally supporters, this will not be easy.

The Government must now underline firmly the absolute confidentiality and security of census data in the realization that it is certainly not only ethnic minorities who are anxious about this. It is these anxieties which could be the real reason for a poor census response, the understandable nightmare of every Registrar General, not the inclusion of a question about parental birthplace.

Ethnic minorities will also be reassured when it is made clear that census information will be used for positive purposes, as it has been in the past. The data from the 1971 Census provides the basis for distributing resources through Section 11 of the 1968 Local Government Act, to particularly deprived areas with a high proportion of ethnic minority residents. It is also essential to the identification and elimination through the 1976 Race Relations Act, of some racially discriminatory practices. All this will be seriously, perhaps fatally, undermined if the 1981 Census provides no information about ethnic minorities.

Yours faithfully,
JULIET CHEETHAM,
Green College,
Radcliffe Observatory,
Oxford.
January 15.

birth or about their ethnic origins. It would therefore not be surprising if the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys revealed a low response to both the question about parental birthplace and the direct question about racial or ethnic groups. Trials conducted in less fraught and muddled conditions are likely to produce a much more satisfactory response. The question about parental birthplace used in 1971 (to which there was a satisfactory response rate) is not entirely adequate, and after the 1981 Census will be totally inadequate, in that it fails to identify the children of ethnic minority parents born in this country. The long-standing minority population of Cardiff and Liverpool will therefore not be recorded, as indeed they were not in the last Census. Despite this shortcoming this question may be the best available for 1981 because it avoids the classifications of race, colour and ethnicity which can be difficult to define clearly and which appear to offend some people. If no sensible alternative to the 1971 question can be found then it should be used next year but efforts must continue to devise a more satisfactory question for subsequent censuses. There is a good deal to be learnt from Americans who have grappled with problems similar to our own for much longer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow

From Mr Jonathan Arkush

Sir, In your lead story today (January 21) Lord Killanin, the President of the International Olympic Committee, is quoted as saying that "he had been unable to detect any difference between the activities of the Moscow organizing committee and those of the cities that had preceded them down the years".

This is an astonishingly naive statement considering that, as Lord Killanin must know, the "Moscow organizing committee" is no more than an arm of the Soviet authorities.

I have just returned from a stay in Moscow and Leningrad which has left me in no possible doubt that preparations are being made for the forthcoming Games which are very different from those made in past years. During my visit to the USSR I met many Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate ("refuseniks"), whose unanimous view was that many of their number would be imprisoned on manufactured charges by the time the Games begin. Others would be placed under house arrest or ordered to leave the city. Dissidents were expected to suffer the same fate. Even ordinary children were to be sent away to special camps.

Were Jews or members of any other group arrested and imprisoned in Montreal in 1976 or Munich in 1972 or in any other Olympic venue in the last 40 years because the Games were to be staged there? Has any other host city for the Olympics evicted all its schoolchildren on the ground that they might be contaminated by contact with foreigners?

Lord Killanin is either living in a different world than the rest of us or is wilfully closing his eyes to the preparations being made at this very moment by the Moscow authorities the nature of which directly contravenes the whole spirit of the Olympic Charter. Yours faithfully,

JONATHAN ARKUSH,
1 Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn, WC1.
January 21.

From Mr David Simpson

Sir, In all the discussion of responses to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan I have not noticed any proposal for stopping television, radio and press coverage in the West of the Moscow Olympics.

If Western countries prevent their athletes from participating in the Games it would be difficult to reconcile this with future stands against political interferences in international sport. However, cutting off the Russians from the considerable revenue and publicity to be expected from the television and other media should hit them hard. The Games could still take place but they would not only feel a greatly increased financial burden but would not gain the propaganda benefits they expect from worldwide coverage. A start might be the denial of rights to use television satellites.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMPSON,
Casa La Lloma,
Alesa,
Alicante,
Spain.
January 17.

From Lord Bethell, MEP for London, North-West (Conservative)

Sir, Lord Killanin says on your front page this morning (January 21) that there is a binding agreement

between the Soviet Government and the International Olympic Committee to hold the Games in Moscow and that this agreement has not been broken on the Soviet side.

I believe that Lord Killanin should now ask himself a more important question. If he and his colleagues allow the Moscow Games to proceed, will they not be in breach of their own rules and regulations, under which they are established as the governing body of the Olympic Movement?

These rules begin with a number of Fundamental Principles, the first of which is that the "great quadrennial festival of sports" is designed "to contribute to a better and more peaceful world".

This is a clearly political aim and the IOC must take its political consequences into account when reaching decisions.

They must conclude, surely, that this fundamental principle, this first aim of their movement, is inconsistent with holding the festival in a country which has just invaded the territory of a neighbouring state and is currently involved in a war of aggression.

Yours sincerely,

NICHOLAS BETHELL,
73 Sussex Square, W2.
January 21.

From Mr Edwin Roth

Sir, Sitting in the House of Commons press gallery as correspondent of foreign newspapers, I have listened to the recent parliamentary discussion about whether the Olympic Games should be removed from Moscow. In this, four personal experiences I have had in the course of my work are very relevant:

In August 1968, I witnessed in Prague the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and its immediate aftermath. Perhaps the most moving of the many resistance posters I saw there showed three Russian tanks in Prague, each one flying a large Olympic flag with the five rings. A Russian soldier in the first tank leans out of the turret and asks a sad Prague family—the poster had his question in Russian and Czech: "Which is the way to Mexico City?" (The Olympic Games in Mexico City opened, with Russian participation, a few weeks before the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia...)

In 1972 I covered the non-sport side of the Olympic Games in Munich. Two days before the opening, a very big televised press conference was held to announce the expulsion of the multiracial Rhodesian team, which had been invited by the International Olympic Committee, and was already in Munich. During this press conference, I asked Abraham Ordish, the Nigerian president of the Supreme African Sports Council: "Mr Ordish, will you use your personal influence to ensure that if the Ugandan hockey team win Gold Medals, they will be allowed by Idi Amin to take their Gold Medals with them into the British refugee camps, to which Amin will send them as penniless refugees, immediately after these Games?" (All members of the Ugandan hockey team were Asians, whose expropriation and forced deportation Amin had announced only a few days earlier.)

Ordish replied furiously: "I am a sportsman, not a politician! You are very wrong to bring politics into the Olympic Games! Your question is a breach of the Olympic spirit!"

Next day, which was the day before the Games opened, an ecu-

nomical religious service was held on the site of Dachau concentration camp just outside Munich. During this service, in which the late Cardinal Julius Doepfner, clergymen of other Christian denominations and a rabbi participated, a young German read into the microphones: "When the Olympic Games were held in Berlin in 1936, the world refused to hear the cries of those who were tortured here and in other camps of horror. Whose cries do we refuse to hear today?"

At the International Book Fair in Frankfurt last year, I had a tape-recorded conversation with Albert Speer, who was a member of Hitler's cabinet and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, which he served fully in Spandau. Speer told me how delighted Hitler was about the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, and what tremendous political help these Games were for Hitler. According to Speer, Hitler said again and again, full of exultation: "They all came! They all came!"

On this basis the domestic gas price in the United Kingdom has become markedly out of line, as your editorial (January 16) rightly suggested. There need be no simple-minded insistence that all fuels should cost the same in the final market. But the pressure of demand for gas is bound to force a rate of expansion that is expensive to meet during the winter peak—a price rise signals these high marginal costs to the customer. Prices do influence behaviour—I have been anxiously seeking a gas connection for my house, and planning to pay for that rather than to buy new insulation; these are surely silly outcomes, but wise decisions on the basis of today's prices.

The need for conservation works through the price mechanism and can itself be based on hard-headed arguments about future and present world prices. So, some price rise for gas is sensible. Nor should the authorities be blamed for the mechanism working through financial targets. These targets are rightly seen as an important means of control. Their average level is set by considerations of resource allocation between sectors, investment incentive, and the general needs of the Exchequer (if VAT is at 15 per cent it is not stupid to edge up public sector surpluses a bit). In the text book, financial targets might be the same for all industries; in the real world, the circumstances of, for example, gas, telecommunications, the postal services and the railways differ so much that financial targets should differ too.

What is important is that these targets should be known, stable, adhered to. These giant public assets cannot be run like street traders—although street traders too have their advantages. This for me is the deciding point between a gas tax and a higher target for British Gas Corporation: taxes can be moved at the whim of the Chancellor, targets should be stable. And what is important also is that the ordinary customer be given signals—prices posted in the forward market—on which he can rationally arrive at decisions on resource use which are consistent with the future as most of us see it.

Two final points. None of this need have any macro-economic effects if the Government so wish—it a penny off the income tax would soon dissipate whatever extra money the Exchequer gets from British Gas. And if the effect on the "locked in" consumer of gas amongst the poorer families is judged a problem, it would be just as right for the Government in face of its responsibilities for spending more on the social services as it is right for them in face of their responsibilities in the field of energy.

I have to declare an interest—not just an intellectual interest, or as a gas customer, but in a larger, pocket book sense, in several of the industries I have mentioned. Even more important is that they are political issues, on which we "experts" cannot expect to rule on our own. But "experts" who give advice which gets decision makers into hot water should sometimes speak up.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL POSNER,
Pembroke College,
Cambridge.
January 21.

London's third airport

From Mr A. R. Walmsley

Sir, Air passenger traffic forecasts are based partly on assumptions about "real aviation kerosene prices" (p. 46 of Report of the Advisory Committee on Airports Policy). The Report says: "The base cases assume continued price increases spread over ten decades with prices eventually increasing to 1.8/2.4 times the current level by the year 2000." This was drafted, presumably, not later than mid-1979. In view of recent events in Iran and Afghanistan, with all their implications, and the sharp price increases already imposed by oil producers, must we wait 20 years before a modest doubling of real price is achieved? And since the whole case for a third London airport rests on traffic forecasts, what happens to these forecasts then?

Yours sincerely,
A. R. WALMSLEY,
Manor Farm,
Dunmow Road,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
January 16.

Turn of the crew

From Mr Oliver Weaver

Sir, Mr Rainbird's letter (January 19) has reminded me of something which I saw at Liverpool Street station last winter.

The 18:22 and 18:35 trains for Bishop's Stortford leave from almost adjacent platforms which are joined by a narrow bridge. At 18:40, when neither train had left, the guard on each was assuring his passengers that the other was going first.

The effect was electrifying. Both trains emptied—their occupants met on the bridge in an inextricable jam.

Both were assuring their passengers that the other was going first.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER WEAVER,
Kennel Farm,
Albury End,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
January 19.

Race and the 1981 Census

From Mrs Juliet Cheetham

Sir, Although constructing a question which is uncontroversial and will provide accurate information is not easy, as the trials conducted by the Registrar General's Office show, we should not be deterred by the poor response of the Haringey trial to which you refer in your leading article (January 10).

Miss Gerrard (letter, January 15) rightly points to the discouragement potential respondents may have had from the preamble on the Census forms and to ethnic minorities' apprehension about the Government's Immigration and Race Relations policies. There was also more powerful discouragement. The Haringey trial coincided, in the weeks before the last election, with renewed rumours about the Conservative Party's intentions. In this anxious atmosphere leaflets were widely circulated by local campaigners which stated categorically, but incorrectly, that there were plans which would make nationality dependent on one's parents' nationality and not on one's own birthplace. Being born in Britain would thus not guarantee citizenship. Recipients of the leaflet were warned not to answer questions about their own parents' country of

birth or about their ethnic origins.

It would therefore not be surprising if the Office of



While others were assessing the damage, we were paying for it.

On the morning of January 11th 1978, you might have been forgiven for mistaking the streets of Sheerness for Amsterdam or Venice.

After a night of near hurricane force winds and waves as high as houses, the East Kent coastline was, quite simply, blown to bits.

In the light of this thirty mile trail of devastation, it became clear to us at Commercial Union that there was only one way we could be of real help.

Not with tea and sympathy. Or vague promises of compensation.

But rather, by agreeing to claims immediately. On the spot.

Now, it's not every day you'll find us popping in on policy holders, with a view to popping a cheque in the post.

After all, like any other insurance company, every claim we deal with involves certain formalities.

There are details to be noted down. Policies to be checked

out. Assessments to be made. And so on.

A process that can take anything from five minutes to five months. Or even longer.

Speaking for ourselves, we prefer to simplify the paperwork, for the sake of a speedy settlement.

Which is precisely how we coped with the mopping up of East Kent.

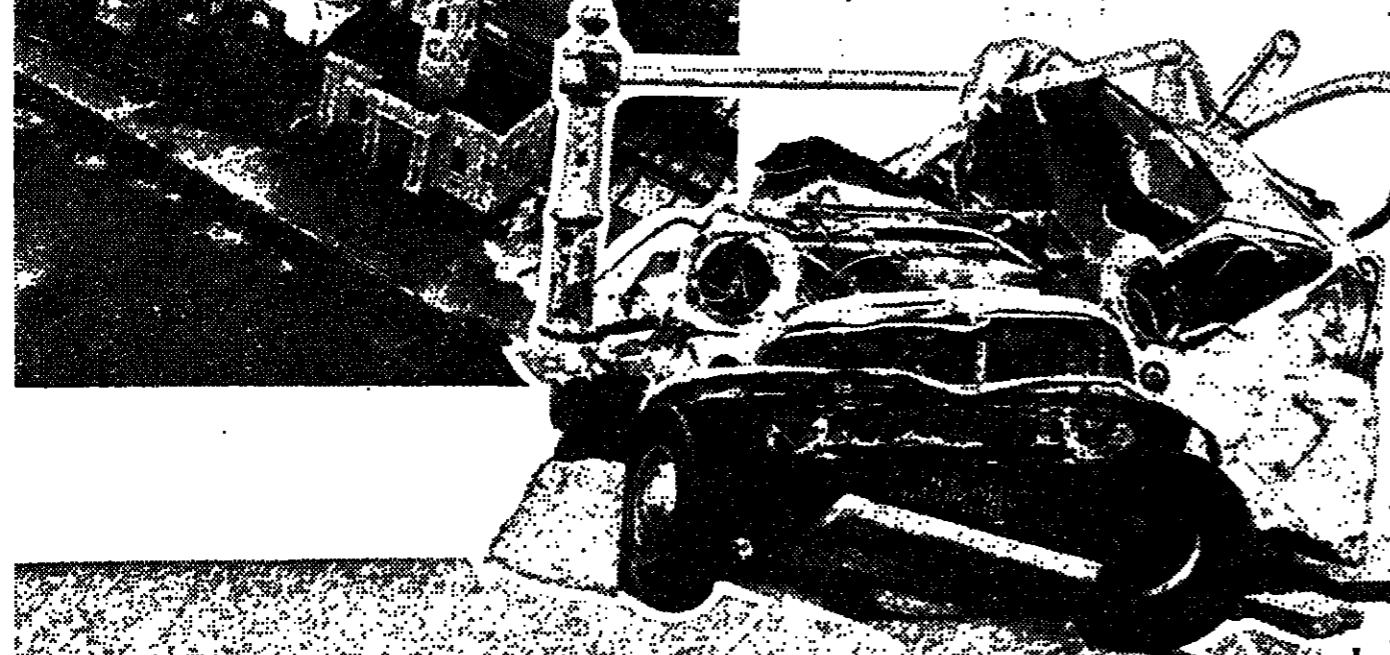
On January 12th, with the storm damage barely a day old, we set up an emergency claims centre in Canterbury.

Within two working days we had our own team of claims inspectors out and about on the waterways, personally totting up the cost of repairs.

In all, we paid out £115,000 from just one branch, to more than 400 policy holders.

So they could start rebuilding their lives, while others were still getting estimates.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.



ASSURANCE

Commercial Union

Stock Exchange Prices

Sharp falls in golds

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 14. Dealings End, Jan 25. Contango Day, Jan 28. Settlement Day, Feb 4

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Fiat in the
front line
of Italian
terrorism, p 21

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23 1980

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

هذا من الممكن

Why are we
such bad
exporters?
page 21

Stock markets
FT Ind 449.8 down 7.9
FT Gilts 68.75 down 0.51
Sterling
\$2,275 down 85 points
Index 72.0 down 0.3
Dollar
Index 84.3 down 0.6
Gold
\$690 an ounce down \$135
3-month money
Inter-bank 17.5 to 17.1
Euro 5 14.5 to 14.2

IN BRIEF

Lloyd's not
opposed
to Bowring
takeover

Lloyd's of London yesterday confirmed that it would not be opposed to a takeover of C. T. Bowring by Marsh & McLennan of America if Marsh agreed to invest itself in 75 per cent of Bowring's Lloyd's interests.

Alarmed by the threat of a series of American takeovers, Lloyd's announced two years ago that it would not normally allow outside interests to control more than 20 per cent of a Lloyd's company. But Lloyd's relaxed this rule soon afterwards when the American group, Frank B. Hall, was allowed to retain 25 per cent of the Lloyd's interests of Leslie & Godwin.

There has been speculation on whether Marsh & McLennan, which has launched a £240m bid for Bowring, would be prepared to accept a similar ruling although M & M chairman, Mr John Regan, has always said that he would abide by any Lloyd's decision.

Mr Solomon moves

Mr Anthony Solomon, the American Under-Secretary of the Treasury, responsible for monetary affairs, is to leave Washington and take a new post as president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He will monitor the city's commercial banking system and foreign banks.

Business diary, page 21

Lord Kagan to be sued

Lord Kagan, the missing raincoat magnate, is to be sued by Kagan Textiles, the company he formerly headed for recovery of "substantial" sums of money which the company alleges he misappropriated. The company's solicitor said that Lord Kagan had resigned as chairman of the company with immediate effect.

Answer to export fall

Improvements in product design, reliability and servicing are needed if Britain is to halt the decline in export trade according to a discussion document published by the National Economic Development Council yesterday.

Bad exporters, page 21

Howard Johnson up

Howard Johnson, the American restaurants chain, which is the subject of a \$630m (£276m) agreed takeover bid from Imperial Group, has announced net profits of \$34.3m (£15m) for 1979, a rise of just 2 per cent on the previous year.

Mr E. Yeo's new post

Mr Edwin Yeo, former United States Treasury Under-secretary for Monetary Affairs, has resigned from a top post in commercial banking to become senior financial adviser to Mrs Jane Byrne, Mayor of Chicago.

Telegram costs rise

The Post Office is to increase charges for telegrams by an average of 35 per cent from April 1. The corporation says it is determined to improve the loss-making service.

Wall Street down

On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday the Dow Jones industrial average fell from 872.78 to 866.21. The special drawing right for the dollar was down from 1.31975 to 1.31748. Sterling was 0.577715.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Roundhead	6p to 45p
Castile	10p to 43p
Hongkong	15p to 54p
Ingram H	3p to 30p
Int Thomson	9p to 42p

Falls

Karlow Hand	45p to 355p
Shabha Millar	3p to 16p
Bracken Mines	82c to 382c
Elburg Gold	90c to 55c
Grootvlei	130c to 77c

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys
2.11	2.04	11.65
29.75	27.75	11.15
68.75	63.25	120.00
2.70	2.63	12.10
12.80	12.45	157.00
8.75	8.55	9.82
9.55	9.15	3.84
Germany Dm	4.14	2.33
Greece Dr	162.40	97.00
Jakarta S	10.30	10.40
London Kr	2010.00	1900.00
Malta L	573.00	548.00
Japan Yen	573.00	548.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32

Sharp increase in jobless clear evidence of UK slide into recession

By Caroline Atkinson
Unemployment has risen sharply this month to its highest level since last spring. There is now no doubt that the economy has turned into recession, and the jobless total is likely to go on rising throughout this year.

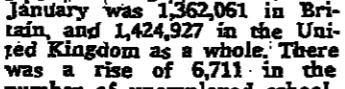
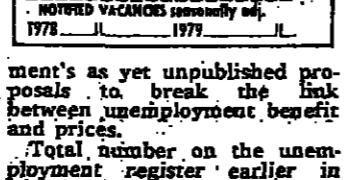
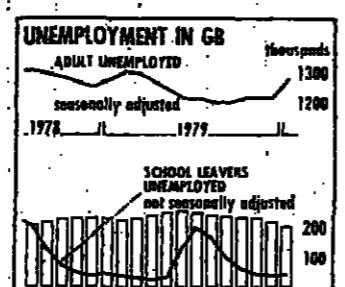
Adult unemployment in Britain jumped by 43,900 to 1,277,600 this month, after taking account of seasonal factors. This represents 5.4 per cent of the workforce.

The Government attempted to ward off criticism from Parliament yesterday by concentrating on the link between high wages and unemployment. Both the Prime Minister and Mr James Prior, Employment Secretary, made the point that unions must bargain responsibly to avoid pricing their members out of work.

The Department of Employment said that the rise was consistent with the worldwide move into recession after the very large oil price rises at the end of last year. It also emphasized that, in the United Kingdom, this is exacerbated by high pay awards—now running at about 18 per cent.

However, unemployment has long been expected to rise because of falling demand and a slowdown in output, whether or not pay rises slacken. The slide into recession this year is expected to push the jobless total well over 1,500,000. The monthly month lengthening of the date queues will add to an aberration.

Tables, page 23



Source: D.E.A.

Ship losses almost doubled in a year

Continued from page 1
not appear to be in the market yesterday.

Paradoxically the plunge on the gold market could prove more of a worry to the world's money authorities than its rise. Middle East investors may have been buying gold in preference to dollars in recent days. If they now decide to switch out of gold and dollars into other currencies the foreign exchange markets could become chaotic.

Comments from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made the markets think that the United States was planning large sales of gold in the near future. However his remarks were probably misinterpreted.

Silver prices crashed on the commodity exchange in New York yesterday on the first full day of trading since the authorities imposed a ban on any new supplies.

Mr Keith Williams, retiring chairman of the Institute, said: "We must surely be asking ourselves whether there is not some serious shortcoming in standards of management and crewing in a material proportion of world shipping."

He added: "Underwriters can do little in a technical sense to staunch the flow of ship collisions and sinkings. But they can, and should, apply insurance strictures on shipowners who flagrantly disregard safety measures and regulations in the quest for economy and pay scant attention to officer and crew training and standards."

Last year's casualty toll came at a time when British insurance companies in particular had been under intense pressure over the rates they charged shipowners as a result of increasing world competition.

The world insurance industry has been beset by a huge increase in cases of marine fraud, mainly involving suspect cargo claims, particularly in the Far East.

ILU officials said yesterday that, after last year's four-month investigation into Far Eastern shipping frauds, there were indications that the growing tide of bogus claims had at least been checked.

It also seems that overseas insurers who created the fiercely competitive climate by attempting to expand their hull business, have become alarmed at the claims involved and have started to restrict their portfolios.

Financial Editor, page 21

more damaging to the market—the threat that those holding contracts would demand delivery, or the danger that the Comex would lose business permanently to the less restricted market in London.

Silver and copper prices both followed the trend in gold and retreated. At the afternoon close copper cash price was £1,213.50 per tonne and three months was £1,250 down to £1,220.

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The question now worrying gold mine managements and investors must be whether the gold price fall will upset development plans.

These moves however are slightly less drastic than those in New York because Chicago does not have the order imbalance which threatens to destroy the New York market.

As they struggled to cope with the regulations yesterday dealers were split on what was

last year's coming addition.

At the morning silver bullion fixing "spot" was down 315.80p to 631.80p and three months was 313.95p down to 1,840p. In the London Metal Exchange ring cash silver lost 480p to 1,610p and three months was 497.50p down to 1,610p.

The question now worrying gold mine managements and investors must be whether the gold price fall will upset development plans.

Gold mines especially, but other precious metal mines also, are highly geared to the metal price. At the very high prices prevailing over the last few days as much as 25 years extra production had been added

Financial Editor, page 21

Last of the independents, page 21

page 21

High on the agenda were

ministers of the five countries—the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain—had met in Washington just a week before. It is usually the deputies who meet to prepare the way for the interim committee. In Frankfurt major decisions may have been under consideration, otherwise the United States would not have sent Mr William Miller, the Treasury Secretary, his deputy, Mr Anthony Solomon, and Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve's chairman.

Armitage's major shareholder, the Dutch-based Cemex, has sold its 21 per cent stake in Standard Chartered to the Chase Manhattan Bank.

This led to speculation that Midland might launch a takeover bid for Standard Chartered as part of its openly-expressed ambitions to expand its overseas interests.

Midland first bought into

Standard Chartered at about the time of the 1969 merger of the Standard and Chartered banks when it purchased a 4 per cent stake. It increased this to nearly 16 per cent in 1975 when it bought a stake held by the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Midland's offer brought the stock market up favourably with 1978, when net sales reached £530m, while net investment was a record £236m.

Net sales, which were very

inspired in the first three-quarters of 1979, went into a tailspin in the last quarter, to emerge with only £7m. Like other

trusts, Armitage was not immune to the consequences of the November economic package. That month repurchases exceeded new investment by £1.6m. Gross sales in December were the lowest for the year.

"Unitholders," said Mr Messer, "are not going to come back unless they have confidence in equities." The industry had no suitable alternative to offer investors when ordinary shares lost their attractions.

In the past there had been serious worries that unitholders always managed to buy and sell their units at the wrong time. However, they seemed to have become more sophisticated, and it was "the right money which was coming in and going

Financial Editor, page 21

Last of the independents, page 21

page 21

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Euromarket borrowers led by Latin Americans

Latin American nations were the largest "prestiminary" borrowers in the Euromarket during the first half of last year, according to the Bank for International Settlements.

Nations outside the international banking system, apparently lured by the very easy market conditions, amassed untapped borrowing facilities of \$16.200m (£7,000m) in the first half of 1979. These undrawn facilities represent a cushion when market conditions tighten as now appears to be the case.

Eurocurrency lending by the main banks rose by \$22,500m (£9,740m) in the first half of 1979 to \$320,600m (£138,787m) on June 30. This represented an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year.

French oil imports

French crude oil imports last year increased by 5 per cent to 117.5 million tons from 111.9 million in 1978. Prices more than doubled to about \$200 (£86) a ton in spite of the dollar's depreciation.

Toyota tops 30 million

Toyota has produced 30 million vehicles since it began in 1935, the first non-American company to do so. The others over 30 million are General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Italy's car imports up

Importers increased their share of the Italian car market in 1979 to an estimated 39.6 per cent, 0.6 per cent up on 1978.

Siemens contract

Siemens, West Germany's largest electrical group, has been granted permission to set up service centres for ships' electrical systems in Chinese ports. The first centre will open in Shanghai.

Aluminium increase

Primary aluminium production around the world, excluding communist nations, last year was 11.8 million tonnes, a rise of more than 3 per cent on the previous year's output.

Nissan lorry venture

The president of Nissan has said the company may start lorry production in the United States depending on the outcome of a review in Washington on customs tariffs for small lorry imports.

Retailers in talks with banks over standardizing electronic equipment

Checkout machines worry stores

Increasing anxieties in the retail trade over obtaining an early agreement with the High Street banks on comparability of electronic checkouts in stores are the focus of talks this week between retail trade associations and an inter-bank committee.

Without such an agreement traders could be faced with wholesale scrapping of some of the interim generation of electronic checkout machines.

A decision on common technical standards is being sought so that machines can be adapted if the banks go ahead with an electronic funds transfer system (EFTS).

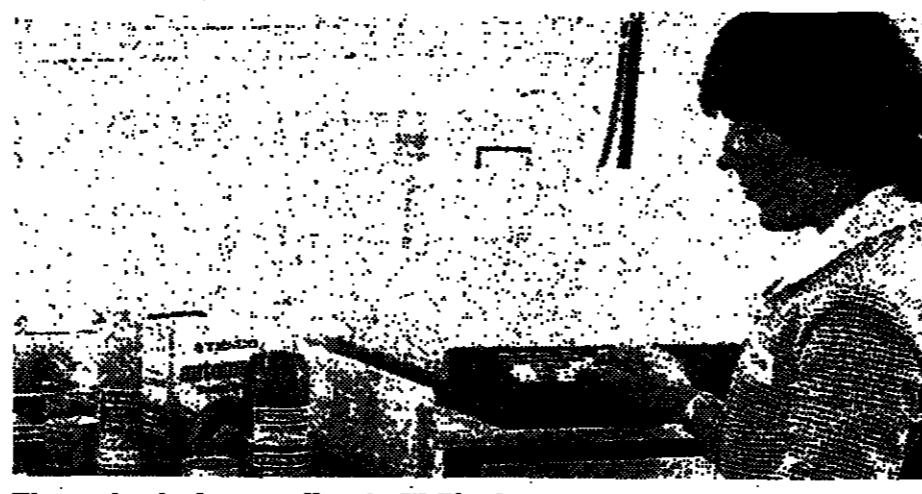
The banks are still some way from making final decisions about whether to introduce EFTS, under which a store customer would be able to pay for goods by using a plastic card at a terminal and keying in his personal identity number. The account, assuming it is in credit, would automatically be debited for the final bill.

Some of the difficulties over comparability are now being tackled successfully, but unexpected complexities have also emerged. Many different pieces of equipment made by a range of manufacturers are involved.

It could still be several months before an agreed standard can be published. But, if this is achieved by the middle of the year, manufacturers could be expected to be delivering compatible equipment by early next year.

That sort of timing could be critical because, by late 1981, the major retail chains are likely to be moving substantially into the use of the new generation of laser-scan electronic checkouts.

A number of stores are already running trials of these advanced systems, in which



Electronic checkout at Tesco's Wellinborough store: "interim generation" machines may have to be scrapped.

a bar code printed on goods is "read" by the scanner at the checkout and the information fed to an in-store computer.

The customer gets quicker service at the checkout and a fully itemized bill. The store derives benefits like better stock control.

It is 12 months since talks began between the banks and the retail trade on EFTS and there had been hopes, near the bank, that point-of-sale trials soon. But it might still be up to a year before they go ahead with a pilot experiment.

One problem not yet discussed is who foots the bill for installation of the system. Possibly £200m is involved in putting in the point-of-sale equipment and the total

infrastructure, if it included a new bank computer network, might cost nearly £1,000m.

Discussions between the traders and the banks are expected to centre on the bill for the point-of-sale equipment. One argument is that retailers would benefit from electronic payment because it would cut out bank charges for handling cash.

If the banks agreed to instant debit, traders would also get their money quicker than through cheque payments, although instant debit could be a difficulty because of the overnight money interest loss for the banks.

Derek Harris

Union urges Hongkong clothing imports ban

By John Huxley

Textile union leaders yesterday called for a government ban on all clothing imports from Hongkong. Also, they are seeking an inquiry into the origin of all clothes purporting to come from the colony and a thorough examination of working conditions there.

These demands, contained in a letter to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, have been prompted by recent reports that jeans made in China for export are being labelled "Made in Hongkong" in breach of trade regulations.

Mr Alec Smith, general secretary of the 116,000-strong National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, said this was a blatant case of cheap exploited labour being used in the manufacture of goods which posed a threat to employment in the West.

According to the union's information, materials, sewing machines and basic training were provided by a Hongkong entrepreneur, who received jeans in return. The machines became the property of the Chinese workers after five years.

Recent confirmation came in a report in *The Times* last week. Mr Smith's concern is heightened by the immense problems now facing the clothing industry. Reports from divisional officers in the last few weeks

Japan asked to cut import barriers

From Koji Nakamura
Tokyo, Jan 22

Mr John Nott, Britain's Secretary of State for Trade, on a visit here, today called for a Japanese reduction of non-tariff barriers as a means of correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries.

British exports to Japan have remained in deficit in direct trade against Japan. "The problem we face is that although the level of direct exports between us is really pretty insignificant—Japanese exports to Britain just over 3 per cent of total British imports and British exports to Japan represent about 1½ per cent of total Japanese imports—Japan concentrated its attack upon the British market in some of its weakest and most sensitive areas," Mr Nott said.

But he believed the United Kingdom and Japan shared a "common goal" of economic survival of the world. The principal area for cooperation between the two countries, he added, lies in the "exchange of technology, industrial application and skill."

He cited the examples of the Rolls-Royce deal with Japan and the BII-Honda agreement. There must be a whole range of other areas "for further collaboration."

Mr Nott, who is on a three-day visit to Japan, leaves for Korea tomorrow.

Congress agrees on 'windfall' tax plan

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Jan 22

Leaders of the United States Congress have agreed upon most of the details of a major tax legislation plan that will produce estimated revenues from America's oil companies of \$227,300m (about £93,700m) by 1990.

The tax, known as the "windfall profits tax", will be based upon the oil company income increases in coming years that derive from the decontrol of domestic petroleum prices. Price controls on oil are being phased out here so that, by late next year, the oil companies will be selling domestically produced oil at the world market price.

President Carter called for this tax last April and by late last year the Senate and the House of Representatives had each passed separate and different tax bills.

The congressional leaders agreed that the tax rate would be 70 per cent on the difference between future selling prices and the current controlled price of \$12.80 per barrel on oil discovered before 1979 and sold by large producers.

They also agreed that all producers would be subject to a 30 per cent tax rate on a difference between future selling prices and the current price of \$16.30 per barrel on recently discovered oil and that the 30 per cent rate would also apply to heavy oil.

Somewhat lower rates of taxation will be applied on certain categories of oil by independent and small oil producing companies. The compromise certainly envisages stiffer taxes than the Senate had wanted.

It might be claimed that, on this tax Bill, the consumer lobby has proved more effective than the oil producers.

Most of these tax revenues

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strike at British Steel

From the President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph states in an article in *The Times* of January 15, that "this meant that other workers, often long-term, were having to provide from rates more than £1,800 a year of the average earnings of each worker at BSC".

The real answer is to give steel workers and other workers real wages, real purchasing power and this will defeat inflation and give what steel workers are striving for—a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

When the Government offered the steel workers a 2 per cent rise in their pay, to offset a predicted 20 per cent inflation rate, we all knew that a strike was inevitable.

British's capacity to produce steel is being whittled down to suit the new mini-Britain being

fashioned in the name of monetarism.

Inflation is too much money chasing too few goods and when a government cannot control its own money supply it would do well to seek the option of increased production.

Last year there was a reduction in demand in Britain for steel and has made steel production uneconomic. If production throughout industry were permitted to rise we should need all the steel we could produce.

The tax on earnings which punishes workers for working is one of the barriers to production in Britain today. Let the Tories act in accord with the spirit of their manifesto commitment and offset the tax on earnings. This will release an explosive expansion of production throughout industry and that will end inflation.

With no inflation, and with a right to keep most of his earnings, the steel worker and all other workers can see social justice begin to operate for the first time in 30 years.

In political life, nothing happens by accident. Our economic decline has been orchestrated. It is the poor who suffer most. The wealth of Britain is created by the workers.

The real purchasing power of steel workers and other workers is reduced week by week. It can only benefit the nation if these workers are given a realistic wage and better working conditions.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY DUFFY,
Amalgamated Union of
Engineering Workers,
110 Peckham Road,
London SE15.
January 16.

Accounting standards and legal sanctions

From Mr D. B. Simpson

Sir, I refer to the paragraph by the Financial Editor in today's issue in which he comments on the Green Paper "Accounting and Disclosure" and the submission by Messrs Arthur Andersen that the Government should consider legal sanctions against companies who refuse to conform to generally agreed accounting standards.

I have not, of course, had the opportunity to read in detail (nor indeed am I able to obtain it) Messrs Arthur Andersen's submission. From the article I take it that they are concerned only with the enforcement of the standards.

The step which they would appear to suggest is one to enforce legally standards which have absolutely no legality at all but which are inflicted upon industry and sustained by a polite form of blackmail through the CCAB or the Stock Exchange.

It is high time, of course, that these standards are embodied into the law and then not only can they be subject to legal enforcement but also those on whom the standards are inflicted and who ought to know better.

Yours faithfully,
D. B. SIMPSON,
Market Square,
Huddersfield, HD1 2EW.
January 17.

Helping jobless managers

From Mr G. R. Crosby

Sir, The report on executive redundancy (January 11) based on a recent IPM research study may have given an undeserved negative impression of the assistance offered by Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) to redundant managers and executives.

Any employment agency's ability to find a new job for an unemployed executive is clearly limited by the number of vacancies available and employers' willingness to fill them with unemployed candidates.

PER is undoubtedly more successful in placing such job-seekers than any other agency not only because it already enjoys access to a great number but equally because it accepts as a social duty to do all it can to get redundant executives back into employment as quickly as possible.

However, we are conscious that the ultimate service of a new job will be given to relatively few among our redundant registrants—and we

are at pains to make this clear to all job seekers who come to PER. Consequently, we try to do everything possible to impress on candidates the importance of self-help and to this end we provide job hunting seminars, self-presentation courses, career development training and Tops re-training opportunities.

In the past twelve months almost 20,000 unemployed executives have benefited from such courses—an even higher target being set for 1980.

It is unfortunate that PER's valuable contribution in this area may have been obscured by the concentration in the IPM report on comments made by a very small and unrepresentative sample of employers who had only limited experience of PER as a recruitment method.

Yours sincerely,

G. R. CROSBY,
Director,

Professional and Executive

Recruitment.

45 Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7SB.
January 14.

Who audits auditors?

From Mr Alan M. Thomas

Sir, Your Financial Editor's comment "The problem of enforcement" (January 15) raises one further issue. Who audits auditors?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN M. THOMAS,
346 Vernon Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham B16 9SH.
January 16.

Revival of hard-rock mining in the UK

From Mr John Lomax

Sir, Sir Peter Kent and Sir Kingsley Dunham (January 9) said Britain's service in calling for a revival of hard-rock mining. No reform that could be devised would more surely rectify the nation's economic weakness. Notably it would give employment on a sure basis of applying our own natural resources; it would help balance of payments and ensure a supply of strategic minerals against the sort of crippling shortages which twice this century have threatened our national defences.

May I remind these gentlemen that the subject in all the aspects was reported upon by the Westwood Committee of 1949 (CMD 7732 HM Stationery Office). The report recommended that the subject be taken into account in formulating policy on mining areas undeveloped and their manpower withdrawn against the sort of national defence.

The results were not brilliant: many concessions and options were taken up, but for the most part stagnation ruled.

At that time interest was also stirring in Eire; but there the outcome was very different: mining flourished and set in train a national economic revival in the republic.

The reason was that from the outset the Irish Government adopted a tax code tailored to the peculiar needs of the extractive industries. The British Government has obstinately refused to give any such encouragement, and until it does there will be little or no non-ferrous mining progress, no matter what verbal encouragement or good intentions may be uttered.

Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN LOMAX,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall,
London SW1Y 5EW.

University engineering education

From Professor J. M. Alexander

Sir, I would like to comment on your article "Revolutionary engineer training proposals seek to match best of foreign competition" in the Home News section (January 10).

In the very last paragraph Mr Lawrence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, is reported to have said that the "union" rejected the idea of any need to make big changes in university engineering education, apart from the need to lengthen the degree course.

As an active member of the Association of University Teachers I would like to dissociate myself from that remark. As far as I know, there has been no general canvassing of the members of the AUT—I certainly do not subscribe to the idea that university engineering does not need big changes. I, and my staff at University College, Swansea, think it does. Particularly in the direction of increased and enhanced teach-

ing in the fields of design and manufacturing engineering and I have always said so during my 21 years as a Reader and Professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Imperial College.

All aspects of manufacturing technology need to be taught to a far higher degree than is the case at present. Most engineering courses simply introduce their students to the topic by showing them films of the various manufacturing processes involved, with some general supporting lectures describing the "nuts and bolts" of various processes.

There is very little discussion of the background theory of the strength of materials, mathematical plasticity and optimization techniques as applied to design and manufacturing processes, with a view to understanding properly the behaviour of materials which are used in design and subjected to manufacturing processes and the use of machines and other artefacts which

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gold: profits and losses in an overblown market

Anything that advances at the pace set by gold over the three weeks since the start of the year can be expected to fall as rapidly: so there were no real surprises in the \$135 decline in the gold price to \$690 an ounce at the close in London yesterday. According to fans of the yellow metal, this setback is nothing more than a pause for breath, but elsewhere it is seen as the start of a slide back to something like normality—that is, a situation in which the price will be dictated more by economic than political factors.

Either way it is certain that the rise was fuelled by political uncertainties, and that in the absence of those uncertainties the bubble is likely to burst sooner or later. Since most of the people who hold gold now are sitting on very handsome paper profits, the immediate repercussions are unlikely to be painful—they will lose profit that they might have had by selling at the top, but it will take a substantial fall in the price before most holders are worse off than they were three weeks ago.

That in itself is an argument against panic selling, and helps to explain why, though volume was brisk yesterday, it was smaller holders who were selling, rather than the really large-scale investors.

Also making for relative stability is the fact that some of those large-scale holders—notably Middle Eastern investors—would be hard pushed to find acceptable alternative homes for their money: they have not missed the lessons implicit in the American seizure of Iranian assets.

Moreover, while it is noticeable that the staid British institutions, traditionally so reluctant to commit themselves to the purchase of assets that cannot be valued by reference to their income-producing capacity, have recently been seized by gold fever, it is unlikely that gold will form anything other than a small proportion of their portfolios, or be held on anything other than a long-term view. A cynic, of course, might take the mere fact of their purchase as a sign that the bubble is overblown.

Armitage Shanks

Blue Circle in the ring

Armitage Shanks' shareholders are used to excitement. Glynnwood made an unsuccessful takeover bid for their company in 1973; and last year Armitage's plans to merge with Johnson Richards Tiles founders.

Now there is a £30m offer from Blue Circle, anxious to diversify away from its dependence on cement where it sees limited growth potential in the United Kingdom. Blue Circle's cash and share offer values each Armitage ordinary share at 95p, compared with a pre-suspension price of 56p.

That is not over-generous. It offers Armitage shareholders an exit at around nine times historic earnings, and Armitage is going to do much better this year. Moreover, given Blue Circle's worries about the United Kingdom cement market and the prospect of a building recession, the paper element in its offer does not help.

An additional factor is that Armitage has some rarity value—it is, after all, the last independent sanitaryware maker left in the British market.

Nevertheless, the Armitage board, without any significant stake in the company, is recommending acceptance of the terms. Shareholders should certainly wait and see what their explanation for doing this is, and perhaps take note of the fact that the largest shareholder in the company, the Dutch-controlled Ceramic Investment Holdings, which has recently built up its stake to just over 20 per cent is hedging its bets at the moment.

Unit trusts

Must try harder...

It is as easy to throw up one's hands in horror at the unit trust industry's woeful net performance in 1979 as it is to praise its gross sales record of £411.9m, third best in its history. Net sales of £58.1m are the worst

Business Diary: Fed's new face • Budget revisited

Anthony Solomon, the United States Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs, has been rumoured for some time to be tired and keen to leave the Carter Administration. But nobody guessed that he would move to New York to become president of the Federal Reserve Bank there.

For the last three years Solomon has been the prime architect of America's international currency policies and a central figure of the Carter Administration in conducting sensitive economic negotiations between the United States and the other industrial countries.

The fruits of his labours have been sparing, with the dollar still far from healthy and the world's monetary system still beset with problems.

Now Solomon moves to a less politically powerful post but still an important one. The New York Fed implements in the markets the currency and domestic monetary policies shaped in Washington. The president has influence in the Federal Reserve system's open market committee and is regularly consulted on monetary issues.

Further, he has to supervise the New York commercial banking system.

Solomon is a dour, rather conservative man, with degrees in economics, a fortune from a former food business in Mexico and years of experience in assorted government positions. He often seems disdainful of the press and has made little attempt to attract publicity in his tenure at the Treasury. He should blend perfectly into the grey central banking fraternity.

Ian Coombs, managing director of Long John International and chairman of the Scotch Whisky Association's information and development committee, is pondering possible co-operation between a communist minister to address an important gathering drawn from that most capitalist of industries, the world of travel.

Last year, apparently, there was a fall in shipments to Spain of Scotland's largest export, and this contributed to the reduction of 4 per cent in the volume of Scottish exports in 1979 compared with the previous year.

Spain's economy had suffered a downturn, but it had also changed, its regime.

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Diary writers can seldom claim the credit for changing the date of a Budget and I fear that I may be no exception. It was heartening, however, to see so quickly confirmed the argument which I outlined yesterday, namely that the clash between the Budget and the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury was wholly unnecessary.

However, although the postponement of the Budget for a day may have delighted those parliamentarians whose consciences were split over which event to attend, it has done nothing to relieve the dilemma of the Prime Minister.

France, which like Denmark and Italy taxes Scotch more than home-produced spirits, particularly annoys the Scotch producers. Further taxes next month will raise the difference in price between bottles of the Prime Minister's cognac and Scotch to £1.

He and the other Scotch producers are also looking for a helping hand within the next few weeks from the EEC Court of Justice in stopping discrimination against Scotch by Denmark, France, the Irish Republic and Italy. The Advocate-General to the court has already given his opinion on the cases and asked it to declare that all four countries have failed to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty of Rome.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Zetters shares down on interim results

By Our Financial Staff

Zetters, Britain's third largest pools group, disappointed the Stock Market yesterday with only a marginal increase in half-time profits.

The shares fell 3p to 60p on pre-tax earnings to the end of last September up from £608,000 to £614,000. But the group is paying its expected first interim dividend of just over 1p gross and chairman Mr Paul Zetter said this is part of the policy to increase the payout. He says that following a period of considerable increase in trading and profits in recent years—in 1977 profits virtually doubled to just over £1m helped by acquisitions—there has now been a levelling off in turnover particularly in the pools division.

Pools stakes received over the six months rose £300,000 to

£8.2m out of which came payments to winners and betting tax of £5.3m. "We have made two big acquisitions in the past two years, Empire and Cope's and often when you buy pools companies you reduce the number of people working in the company," said Mr Zetter.

In contrast, the group's Bingo and Cinema turnover advanced 18 per cent to £2.2m. He says a moderate increase in group profits is expected for the year to the end of March.

The group is currently in talks to buy its first hotel and is already looking at several others. Cost of the first purchase is likely to be just under the £1m mark and will be funded from cash flow.

The group is looking at town centre hotels in its traditional areas around the Midlands and West Midlands.

Streamlining at Bryant Holdings

The board of Bryant Holdings has been joined by Mr A. Mackenzie and Mr M. C. G. Smith. In addition, in connection with contracting, the directors say that the cuts in Government expenditure dictate a policy of moving more into the private sector.

Business appointments**Two new directors join the Woolworth board**

Mr D. Collier and Mr J. G. Dodds have been appointed directors of F. W. Woolworth.

Mr Roger Heywood has resigned as a director of B & Q (Retail).

Mr Noel Atkins, formerly sales manager, has been promoted to the post of sales director of Scan Computers.

Mr John Wilcox has been elected chairman of the Retail Trading Standards Association. He succeeds Mr Gavin Fisher.

Group director of personnel, Mr B. D. Whymant-Morris, has been appointed to the board of Y. J. Lovell (Holdings).

Mr N. Brocklebank, managing director of Priestman Brothers, has been elected as president of the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes. The members of the federation have also approved the appointment of Mr T. E. Morgan, managing director of Brown Lenox & Co as deputy president and Mr A. Chetham, managing director of Stothert & Pitt as vice-president.

Mr Tom Swarke is the new vice-president marketing, Europe for Avis Rent-A-Car.

F Wrighton down 68pc at half way

On sales up from £4.12m to £4.64m F. Wrighton and Sons (Associated Companies) reports a 68 per cent drop in pretax profit to £50,000 for the half year to September 30.

The board at this furniture maker explains that the results were affected by the deteriorating economic climate at a time when the group is implementing certain major developments. An increase in capital expenditure and the higher stock levels required for a new production programme have effectively reduced the tax charge.

Also, the French subsidiary, which has for so long been a problem, has had a very successful first six months.

Scrip issue from McKay Secs

Best-ever profits and a big boost in dividend are predicted by property group, McKay Securities. In the half-year to September 30, gross rents and service charges receivable rose by 44 per cent to £1.08m, while pre-tax profits climbed by 53 per cent to £460,000.

The interim payment is being more than trebled to 1.92p gross, against 0.52p last time. This will also provide a more efficient integrated service. For this purpose a new wholly-owned subsidiary, Bryant Construction, has been formed.

The board also expects to pay a final of 1.92p gross on the bigger capital. This would mean a total pay-

ment of 3.36p (adjusted) against the equivalent of 1.73p last time.

Reed International in US purchase

The International Publishing Corporation, publishing division of Reed International, has acquired the Kiver Organisation of Chicago through its United States subsidiary, Cahners Publishing.

The Kiver Organisation is a publishing and exhibition company, publishing 3 business magazines in the electronics field and promoting 23 exhibitions in the United States, Europe and Asia. Kiver had a turnover of \$1m in 1979, and its range of publications and exhibitions are complementary to those of Cahners.

Halstead reorganizes to speed growth

James Halstead (Holdings) has embarked upon a major reorganization of some of its operating companies in a determined effort to achieve further and more speedy profitable growth. The Halstead Group, with headquarters in Manchester, has major interests in the manufacture and sale of PVC floor coverings, protective clothing, and coated fabrics.

To develop the existing protective clothing business and other leisure market opportunities, an intermediate group structure has been set up in the form of a new company—Titan Leisure Group. This company will act as co-ordinator for the development of two of the group's subsidiaries, Bel-

staff International and James Arthur & Co., and it will also encourage the speedy development of another newly formed company—Titan Exports.

Hickson & Welch sees similar year

Dr Thomas Harrington, the chairman of Hickson & Welch forecasts in his annual statement similar results for 1979. This is based on several factors, like the costs of energy, strength of sterling and the prospect of a recession. The increased cost of gas will cost the group some £1m this year.

With prospect of a deepening recession sales are bound to be affected but the group's sales are spread across a wide spectrum so the impact may be mitigated and so far this year the company has not experienced the fall in sales which had been widely forecast.

Sales and profits in the two months to November last year were maintained at essentially the same levels as in the second half of last year,

D. F. Bevan up 67pc in first half-year

On turnover only 17 per cent greater at £6.85m, pre-tax profits of D. F. Bevan (Holdings) climbed by 67 per cent to £252,000 in the half-year to September 30, 1979. The board looks forward to a second half "materially better" than the first, but adds that it would be unrealistic to envisage an increase as dramatic as for last year.

Supra acquires Parts-Mobile

Supra Group has acquired Parts-Mobile for £395,000. This is satisfied at 564,286 ordinary shares at 70p per share.

Net tangible assets of Parts-Mobile December 31, 1978, was £40,768. Sales for 1978 were £716,000 and pre-tax profit £59,000.

Turnover in 1979 was 23 per cent ahead of the previous year and pre-tax profit is expected to be substantially ahead.

the free legal-aid scheme open to the society's 250,000 UK members. The scheme unites after this benefit. However, this is the largest such scheme run by a friendly society.

TRIDENT LIFE

Trident Life announces record new business figures for 1979. Single Premium, £25.5m (£11.1m). Regular Premium, £5.2m (£3.1m).

K SHOES

Chairman reports that both factories and shops have made a "satisfactory" start to current year and orders from retail customers for spring have come in well.

W H SMITH

The W.H.S. Pension Trust has acquired 275,000 "B" ordinary shares in W. H. Smith and Son (Holdings) and now holds 5.77m "B" (8.3 per cent).-

FLEXELLO CASTORS

Mr M. Menko, a director, has a beneficial interest in 752,211 ordinary shares (22.7 per cent) of Flexello Castors and Wheels. Miss J. P. Menko, a substantial shareholder, has sold 155,000 ordinary shares, reducing her interest to 164,297 (less than 5 per cent). Details, phone Mr. Edward on 994 5012.

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would be interested in hearing from established companies with ideas for use, comprising offices, showrooms, studios, reception and w.c.s. For right scheme would consider financial assistance. Details, phone 01-739 0000.

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GENERAL VACANCIES**ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN Exhibitions Organiser**

The Arts Council is seeking an Exhibitions Organiser for its Department primarily on its programme of exhibitions for the Hayward Gallery in London.

Candidates should have a good degree, preferably in art history, particularly of recent art and some experience of exhibiting and/or working in a related field.

The post requires practical ability to recruit and organise under constant pressure. Salary in an incremental scale of £1,180 to £2,000.

Applications giving details of education and business experience should be sent to The Secretary, The Life Offices' Association, Alderman House, Queen Street, London EC4N 1TP, marked "Personal—Executive Assistant".

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY AND RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY****POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW**

Applications are invited for a post of RESEARCH FELLOW to work on a research project to develop a technique to measure and manipulate bone tissue in dental implants. The post involves a composite team of a dental surgeon and a team of biomaterials researchers.

The work will be suitable for a dental, medical, or materials scientist.

Collaboration between the Physical Chemistry and Restorative Dentistry (Dr P. Glentworth, Dr R. A. Pashley, Dr J. W. Williams) and the Dental Institute (Dr A. Harrison) is anticipated. The appointment will be for a fixed period of up to 3 years.

Salary at an appropriate point on the £1 Scale for Research Fellows, £2,769, from 1 April 1980.

Qualifications and experience required.

Application forms and further information can be obtained from the Registrar, The University, London WC1E 7HN, quoting ref. 1000/1. Applications should be submitted as soon as possible.

BUSINESS FOR SALE**LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES**

have opportunities throughout the country for staff with some experience.—Box 01-549 6411.

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MADEBACK offered an industrial property, Pinfoldbury, near Macclesfield, 51,000 sq ft, R.R. £100,000. Offers £175,000.

Businesses, 261 1677.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gold shares lead decline in equity prices

Profit-taking and a general shortage of cash combined to send share prices retreating yesterday.

Government securities experienced a setback and a sharp decline in the gold price resulted in some heavy falls in gold shares.

Equities began nervously and soon encountered some selling as the institutions withdrew their cash in an effort to raise money for this morning's new issue in the gilt market.

Gilt themselves experienced small bouts of selling throughout the day with dealers anticipating a switch into the new issue. But other considerations, including the unsettled situation in the steel strike, did little to help.

Longs registered falls of between £1 and £1, which was slightly off the bottom, while at the shorter end of the market, setbacks of about £1 were not uncommon.

Business after hours showed a slightly better tone and, after falling 3.9 down at 1 pm, the FT Index went on to close 7.9 off at 449.8.

The heaviest falls were seen in gold shares where the arrival of profit takers sent the price of gold bullion plunging £140 to close at \$685 an ounce. This in turn, signalled a sharp marking down of gold shares by jobbers who had anxiously waited for the bubble to burst.

Anglo American Gold plummeted \$10. to \$864. West Driefontein fell to \$79. St Helena \$13 to \$334 while among the cheaper-priced shares Venterpost dipped \$16 to \$144.

The London financials were not less uncharmed as Consolidated Gold Fields retreated \$20 to \$456 as did Zulco 24p to \$355.

and Selection Trust 25p to \$449.

Australians, a buoyant mar-

ket of late, had their wings clipped with Postecode 13p off at 13p and Northern Kalgoorlie 6p to 50p. The selling spilled over into other metals such as platinum where Rustenburg fell by 6p to 33p and Impala by 4p to 27p.

Despite yesterday's profit taking the search for gold mines of surrogates proceeds apace. We have had flurries in Johnson Matthey and Midland Bank.

Surely Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank and owner of Sharps Pixley, the bullion dealer deserves a mention. The shares rose 2p to 140p.

Leading industrials reflected the uncertain conditions with widespread falls. ICI was 8p off at 37p followed by similar falls in Imperial 4p to 46p, Fisons at 23p, BAT's at 26p and Reed International at 16p.

Hawker Siddeley dropped 4p to 18p and losses of 2p were noted in Glaxo at 47p, Pilkington Bros at 21p and Dunlop at 59p.

Blue Circle Industries fell

18p to 27p on being mentioned as the likely candidate for a takeover of sanitaryware group Armitage Shanks in which dealing have been temporarily suspended. The formal offer document from Marsh Maclellan did little for shares of C. T. Bowring which retreated 2p to 141p, but the recent optimistic annual report from Sotheby Parke-Bernet continued to fuel the shares which climbed a further 22p to 44p.

GEC, also thought to be interested in Decca, slipped 5p to 33p.

The conventional wisdom is that GEC made profits of only £14.5m or so last year against £16m for 1978. However we could well be wrong. Some say £17m is more likely, together with an increase in final dividend. The shares are 91p.

Properties also suffered a further setback as Land Securities tumbled 8p to 27p followed by MEFC 5p down at 78p and Peacock 5p off at 122p.

Oils remained dull with falls of 2p to 34p in BP, 6p to 32p in Shell and 8p to 42p in Ultramar.

Plantations were an active sector aided by a bullish broker's circular. Guthrie improved 7p to 68p on speculative buying. But profit taking clipped 18p from Siebeins at 53p and National Carbonising shed 5p to 123p on fears of its attempting a full scale bid for Weeks Petroleum.

In banks the "big four" were all easier with falls of 8p in National Westminster at 33p, Lloyds at 30p and Barclays at 42p. Even Midland fell 10p short in the A' at 299p.

This was attributed to a single buyer in the market who managed to push the price 5p higher at 209p.

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- FAST TYPING
- MINIMUM 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
- FREE TO TRAVEL

Send detailed C.V and photograph to
Miss Williams, 32 Rue d'Argout, PARIS 75002

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT P.A./SECRETARY

We urgently require a P.A./Secretary in our Management Office in the City of London. Applicants for this position must be fully experienced secretaries with at least 5 years' experience in either residential or commercial property management. The post involves the day-to-day running of our Property Management Department, dealing with the management, recruitment and advertising of staff, and carrying out the secretarial duties for our City Surveyors. Salary circa £6,500 p.a. plus car or allowance.

Tel.: 01-491 3304

Apply in confidence ref: CIP/EAS.

CHARLES PRICE CO
No.1 Berkeley Square, London W1.
01-493 2222 (24 hrs.)/491 3304

USE YOUR FRENCH!

£6,500
This is a marvellous opportunity for a bilingual (incl. shorthand) P.A./Secretary to work at Director level in a large international company and use French every day. The work is very varied and offers enormous scope to use initiative and relieve pressure on an over-worked boss who is desperate to delegate. Modern office and superb fringe benefits (with possible mortgage).

Directors' Secretaries Tel: 01-629 9323
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Margery Hurst Centre
Career Consultants
100 Campus Street, E14
01-623 0881
MHC

EC2 £7,000 negotiable
Trilingual (French, English and German) P.A./Sec. for American M.D. of American Bank. Aged 25+, job involves plenty of client phone calls and extensive travel arrangements. Skills 110 Eng. Sh. and German Sh. essential. Professional approach and flexibility in working methods. Share modern office with other PAs. 20 days holidays, LVA, non-contributory Pension Scheme, BUPA, IFSTL and personal Loan Scheme.

£6,500
Wembley
Bilingual German P.A./Secretary for M.D. of large German Club. Aged 25-35, excellent skills 110 Eng. Sh. and German Sh. essential. Responsibilities will cover: general secretarial, arranging meetings, minutes, expenses and telephone contact with Germany. 4 weeks holiday, 30 p.d. LVA, IFSTL and company discount on books and records. Ring anytime 01-874 0157

CRAWLEY SECRETARY/P.A. c. £4,700

Working for the Senior Executive of this International Company. Your graduate experience in Secretarial skills will enable you to prove your potential. Age 25-30.

Telephone Sera Shepherd

SENIOR SECRETARIES
01-493 0092/01-493 5967

EARN £10,000 OR MORE

We are looking for a dynamic person to join our team of consultants. You will visit clients to discuss their secretarial needs and select suitable applicants. Good commercial and city experience required. Age about 30. Please ring 01-493 8969

Join a successful team AUDIO SEC.

£5,100 p.a.
This small, busy department of an international company are engaged in all aspects of staff training. They are currently looking for a senior Sec. who has good experience with people. Telephone Rachel or Anne on 379 7644.

Blue Arrow Staff Service

**SECRETARY
WANDSWORTH COMMON**
Why waste time travelling? Architects practice needs efficient, professional secretaries in shorthand. Pleasant small informal office with garden. Super people, good salary, must like animals. Ring anytime 01-874 0157

ENTERTAINMENT LITIGATION £5,200 plus

An "out of the ordinary" position assisting a super, extrovert City Partner! He deals mainly with the diverse world of the Music and Entertainment business. In the spare time that he has, he deals with Separation and Divorce. Legal Goods all round! Sec skills are a must, however, the ability to liaise with his clients both on the phone and in person is of paramount importance.

MIKE WILLIAMS, Legal People Specialist Consultants, 242 7654.

RELAXED... LUXURIOUS... LITIGATION £5,500 P/A SEC.

He's young—he's Australian—and HE'S MADE IT! You'll be a PA to a Partner in one of the most well-respected, and "up and coming" City firms. You'll be the finest office imaginable, PLUS month's hols, Season Loan, FREE Conveyancing, BUPA, Non-Contributory scheme and Life Assurance. Bonus. Informal social and sports club, and MORE. 242 7654, SHIRLEY JAMES, Legal People Specialist Consultants.

CONVEYANCING P.A.

£5,800

A legal Secretary seeking scope and responsibility would be much appreciated by this highly successful, prominent City Partner. He specialises in Conveyancing so Conveyancing background is preferable, but he's chiefly looking for the ability to organise his working day efficiently. His schedule is usually brimming over, so organising him should keep you busy! EXCELLENT BENEFITS AND IDEAL COMMUTING.

242 7654, JANICE FENTON, Legal People Specialist Consultants.

LEGAL SECRETARY TO GROUP SOLICITOR £4,830 p.a. W.6.

Grandmet International Site Services are market leaders in providing life support services on major construction projects throughout the world, operating in such areas as the Middle East, North Africa and the Far East.

Based in modern offices close to Hammersmith tube station our Group Solicitor is responsible for designing contracts, liaising with overseas lawyers, interpreting and evaluating all aspects of international law, and providing carefully researched legal advice to senior management within the group. To help in this demanding job he now needs a bright and intelligent secretary with at least 4 years experience ideally in the legal profession.

By providing excellent secretarial services which include audio skills, and displaying confidence and initiative you will become a valuable member of our legal team and will make a major contribution in organising and co-ordinating the departments activities.

If you feel you have the qualities and experience to fulfil this challenging role please ring Helen Mockler on 741 1541 and ask for an application form.

Grandmet International Site Services, Cambridge Grove, Hammersmith, London, W6

2 TOP AUDIO SEC'S

Bond St. W.1. to £6,000 + free holiday

For our young enthusiastic team of selection consultants.

Probably in your 20s you must be well educated, intelligent and a fast accurate typist prepared to work hard.

In return you will be treated exceptionally well and work in a happy informal environment on an IBM Golfball self corrector.

Free holiday abroad after 1 year.

Ring Michael Chapman on 01-499 7761
LLOYD CHAPMAN ASSOCIATES LTD.,
123 NEW BOND STREET, W.1.

IF YOU ARE READING THIS PAGE

Then you are, perhaps, thinking about a new job. We have vacancies for college leavers and graduates, executive secretaries and PAs plus some bilingual. Many posts are non-secretarial, but all offer good salaries, job satisfaction and prospects.

Do ring, even if this is the "maybe" stage, or send c.v. to Barbara Speck

GRADE ONE

8 Oxford Circus Avenue

231 Oxford Street, W1

Telephone 734 5265

LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION require

SENIOR SECRETARY

for their Legal Advisor. Experienced with good shorthand and typing together with ability to organize. Age 23+. Good salary.

Tel: Mrs Pugh on 01-261 3140

STAR-TREKKER

Two young, humorous, hard working directors urgently require a pleasant, conscientious and fun loving

PA/SECRETARY

To help run a dynamic and successful computer consultancy which employs 80 people and whose clients include some of the largest companies in the country. Our offices are situated at Oxford Street and we are looking for a PA to our office manager. Candidates should be highly motivated, energetic, organized, circumspect, bright and determined. This is not a job for the faint hearted or weak willed. If you can fulfil this specification we can offer a starting salary of £5,000 p.a., twice yearly reviews, overtime, bonus and an incredible new job.

Tel: Brea on 01-734 9887

ULTRA EFFICIENT SECRETARY REQUIRED FOR BUSY, HAPPY, PROPERTY COMPANY

Why waste time travelling? Architects practice needs efficient, professional secretaries in shorthand. Pleasant small informal office with garden. Super people, good salary, must like animals. Ring anytime 01-874 0157

£1,000 negotiable

£8,000

Successful City Consultancy seeks ambitious P.A./Sec. for over-worked Consultant. Long hours and generous bonuses. Excellent fringe benefits.

Tel: Helen, 01-248 1405

PER executive secretaries

GERMAN SPEAKING AUDIO SECRETARY GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX.

A very senior post. The Managing Director of an International Company requires a first class Confidential Private Secretary who speaks fluent German. Audio skills are required and the post is genuinely involving. Help could be given in re-location. Hours 9-5. Own office. Staff restaurant. Pension scheme. Excellent salary.

Contact: Gill Beecham 01-235 9984

PARSONS GREEN

A capable, mature personality, able to double the duties of Secretary (shorthand or audio) with supervisory work and office administration, is required by the Sales Manager of this busy Branch office. An ideal job for someone who likes to have their own responsibilities and plenty of variety. Pension scheme. 4 weeks holiday. £25,000 p.a.

Contact: Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

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An exceptionally good Secretary/P.A. to join an International team. Ability to speak and translate French is essential, plus good secretarial skills.

Contact: Jo Armit 01-235 9984

PER Executive Secretaries

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7SE

INTERVIEWERS/CONSULTANTS

This is an interesting opportunity for a career-minded person to develop his/her communicative and entrepreneurial skills in a progressive environment.

We now need suitably motivated people to help us provide a first-class service to applicants and clients from our busy central London branches.

Duties include client liaison to obtain full job requirements, interview applicants in sufficient depth to enable best possible job selection to be made and maintaining an awareness of relevant legislation. Full training will be given.

Ideally, applicants should be aged between 23 and 35 years, with at least 2 years commercial office experience. They will have a positive approach to all aspects of applicant placement and enjoy working on their own initiative. There is an attractive salary and benefits package to reflect a commitment that this job demands.

Please telephone or write to

Molly Routledge
ALFRED MARKS BUREAU
17 Oxford Street; London W1
Tel. 01-437 7855

Secretary

To the Accountant

W.I.

We're Gulf Air, the prestigious national airline of the Gulf States operating successfully on many international routes. We require, at our Piccadilly offices, a mature and fully competent Secretary to assist and administrate for our Accountant.

The right man or woman will ideally have some knowledge of accountancy, good shorthand and typing speeds of course, and the appearance, personality and experience to work happily alongside senior management.

In addition to an attractive salary, we offer a very generous range of airline benefits. Please write with full details, quoting reference number SECA to: Personnel Officer, Gulf Air, Room 252, Excelsior Hotel, Bath Road, West Drayton, Middx.

GULFAIR

EXECUTIVE PA c £6,500

Complete your career as a PA. Secretary to the Sales Director of a large international manufacturing company. You will be given high level experience, excellent speeds and education. You will be co-ordinating the whole department. So if you are looking for a challenge, apply now.

FROM SEC TO CUSTOMER LIAISON c £5,500 + Car

A prestigious new sales operation awaits you. proven commercial experience in selling and selling. Plus the training to deal with customer presentations, conferences and sales. Call Calve Funding on 028 8055.

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You're in the most senior scalar position assisting the MD with your work. You will be required to speak German. Your role offers diversity and challenges, arranging meetings, interviews, negotiations, and other tasks. Good remuneration, excellent facilities and other benefits. Call Calve Funding on 028 8055.

PA TO MD c £6,000

The fast growing computer industry is where your future lies. In a high level role involving management, organization, and other pursuits. Working in a lovely office a stone's throw from Bond Street Tube, you'll need senior secretarial experience combined with the confidence and maturity to cope with making decisions when the call. Please telephone for a preliminary chat.

01-828 8055

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Aberford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT

De La Greme De La Greme

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

**£5,500
P.A./SEC**

Required to assist partners in small active West End Estate Agents. Previous experience. Smart appearance and ability to deal with clients essential. Apply:

Philip Sinclair or Harold Caplan, 01-486 9571

**Senior Secretary/PA
£4,830-£5,850**

required to assist the Trust Officer with a range of secretarial and administrative duties within our Legacy Department.

Age 25+ with good secretarial skills. Some knowledge of accounts required. L.V.s. Pension Scheme.

For further information and application form please write or telephone Miss S. M. Hurley, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 on 242 0200 ext. 305.

**P.A./
SECRETARY**

for the Manager of our expanding Residential Department at our Mayfair Office. Minimum 4 years' secretarial experience with both Audio and Shorthand, together with residential property experience are essential.

Salary circa £5,250 p.a. + commission.

Tel.: 01-491 3304

Apply in confidence ref. DJL/BR.

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YOUNG AND AMBITIOUS?

An P.A.-SEC. to the Director of Advertising of a successful advertising and public relations organisation. You will have the opportunity to learn about all aspects of PR and advertising and handle the projects from start to finish. Deal with personnel matters in the department and you will have the good sense of the charm of your boss. In return, a good salary with an early increment.

Ring Amanda Teale

SENIOR SECRETARIES
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01-506 1611

**PA/
SECRETARY**

With excellent French and English and first-class secretarial skills to work for hand-picked clients, a position starting March/April based in Paris, France but must be willing to travel and sometimes to work from home. Good town car provided. Ability to cook well an advantage since this is occasionally required. Age 20+ there is a job for mature, highly responsible person. Excellent references. Work in a family atmosphere. Please write with detailed cv and references to Box 0194 F, The Times.

**£6,500
BI-LINGUAL
SEC**

Charming Managing Director is seeking an efficient English speaking PA with French speaking ability. A fluent French speaking PA is required. We offer a highly confidential environment and require a team-oriented personality essential. Aged 25-35.

Please ring me at my office

01-404 3111

Circa £7,500 p.a.

**TOP
PA/SEC**

required by Mineral Brokers office in Holloway. Excellent A level standard. Impeccable shorthand and relevant experience under pressure. Excellent attitude. Computer and team-oriented personality essential. Aged 25-35.

Please ring me at my office

01-404 3111

**Design & Planning
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We need a lively, and interesting career in an established company. An opening for a mature Secretary to become involved in the hotel and leisure industry. Rates a £20,000 p.a. plus. Excellent opportunities. Salary is determined by age and experience. You will be dealing with people at all levels. Please call 01-636 5207.

Recruitment Consultants

734 4284

**NON-SECRETARIAL
CAREER**

We are looking for an individualistic and people person who can identify and take advantage of our management opportunities. In return we offer a secure, responsible, challenging and rewarding career. Skills, initiative, imagination and enthusiasm are essential. We are a young, vibrant, dynamic company. Salary £24,000-£26,000 plus bonus & pension. Tel. 01-636 5207.

Recruitment Consultants

588 7921

**PORUGUESE
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City Insurance Brokers require a Portuguese speaking Secretary for their International City Bankers. An experienced position for an experienced and conscientious candidate.

Personnel Appointments

588 7921

PA/SECRETARY

INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

requires highly competent PA/Secretary aged 23-40, preferably with Stock Exchange experience to assist director in financial affairs of his clients. This demanding position requires excellent secretarial skills and good educational background, initiative and a lively personality.

A competitive salary will be offered with bonus and usual fringe benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to Box No. 328.

Streets Financial Ltd.
Red Lion Court, Fleet Street,
London EC4A 3HT

SECRETARY/PA

Required for the Sales Director of the leading Wine and Spirit Agency House in the U.K. In addition to normal secretarial duties the person appointed will also be responsible for the management, administration, of the small friendly premises office in S.W.1. Usual speeds in typing and shorthand expected with the possibility of some audio. Salary negotiable but commensurate with the responsibilities. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Please apply for interview to:
Mr. M. W. Greaves,
J. R. Phillips & Co. Ltd.,
5 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.
01-930 9184.

EASY FOR VICTORIA: UP TO £6,000

We'll give it to you straight. Save Two Thirds of your time you're a P.A./Secretary taught in a professional, systematic way, we never eat. But you have to be numerate and willing to learn. We'll teach you to type and do payroll and odd money chores for the other third. Because there is a lot more to do. Professional Confidentialarial and the regular book-keeper can't handle it all. Though it's not important, a cabin crew is going to make a positive personal contribution to your success. Lots of delegation, PA-work, file handling, etc. etc. etc. Any age from 21 to 36. And your name doesn't have to be Victoria.

Mary Overton
Female
Executives
Recruitment Consultants
27 Maddox St., W1R 9LB
01-491 7388 01-931 3186
Open to men and women

PERSONAL ASSISTANT (Salary neg)

For chairman or small but prestigious private company, NC1 (Metropolitan), requiring secretarial and health care and allied fields. The person appointed shall be fully conversant with the broad context of the running and development of the company and shall provide a liaison between senior staff and management. Requirements: sound educational background with high level P.A. experience. Good organisational and communication skills. Salary £12,000 per year, immediate start.

c. £5,000 +
It's The Personality
That Counts!

Chairman of studies firm and Senior Secretary. Must be well organised, handling the film-makers, press, etc. Sons & Daughters. Your opportunity to use your un-tapped initiative. Salary Phone Miss Elliot 584 8166

Marlene Lerner
Personnel Consultants,
10 Wigmore St., W1.
01-582 6581

JUST YOUR CUP OF TEA!

£5,000 neg.

Head Office of multi-national Plasticine Group needs a Sec. to become fully involved in all aspects of her boss's job. Must be able to cope with pressure and to take on all levels (overseas celebrities, internal management/staff, clients, etc.). Previous experience not necessary. First class skills and presentation will earn you extra p.a. plus excellent perks.

Call Gail on 01-828 7461

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
01-506 1611

GREEK ISLAND COURIERS

Applicants, preferably English speaking, should have a reasonable knowledge of the Greek language. Must be over 23 years of age, and ideally would have at least 2 years' experience. A few of our recruits are now in business and applications from couples would be particularly welcome. Salary will be paid with generous commission. Interviews will be conducted in London and applicants in the UK. Details, which should be made in writing to—

DIANE TURNER
SUMMED HOLIDAYS
455 FULHAM ROAD
LONDON SW10

The recruitment consultants

01-499 6566

GROSVENOR BUREAU

£5,000
Beg.

GLOSSY MAGAZINE

Hard working MD is looking for an equally hard working secretary to shoulder some of his responsibilities. The successful applicant will be well-educated with good secretarial skills, discreet, conscientious and ambitious and will benefit from a friendly, talented team.

Self-contained

£5,000

GRADUATE SEC.

This position would suit a graduate with equal secretarial skills interested in developing her career in industrial relations, employment law, etc.

£5,000

Young secretaries with a strong desire for headhunting operations near Hyde Park W2. Experience and much involvement.

DULCIE SIMPSON
439 7972
Centacor Recruitment Consultants

£5,500 GRADUATE SEC.

This position would suit a graduate with equal secretarial skills interested in developing her career in industrial relations, employment law, etc.

£5,000

Young secretaries with a strong desire for headhunting operations near Hyde Park W2. Experience and much involvement.

DULCIE SIMPSON
439 7972
Centacor Recruitment Consultants

GERMANY £10,000+

The American Managing Director of an American Company needs a bilingual secretary with excellent computer skills and experience in administration. Various and interesting work. Age 25+. Salary £10,000 p.a.

Apply direct to

Gillian Comode
Berkeley Publishers Ltd.
9 Warwick Court,
WC1R 5DJ

Tel. 01-405 1549

EXECUTIVE SOCIAL SECRETARY

A senior partner of a prestigious company is offering an exciting opportunity to become involved in the hotel and leisure industry. Rates a £20,000 p.a. plus.

Telephone: Susan Shepherd

01-499 0952 01-493 5907

TOP SECRETARIES 01-248 2684

We specialize in finding City and West End jobs for TOP SECRETARIES. If you are a professional, experienced and efficient Secretary, we want to hear from you.

Telephone: Brenda Smalley

at 01-836 9217

ADVERTISING

A top advertising agency based in Green and Kingsgate has a vacancy for a Secretary. You will be responsible for all correspondence, including telephone, fax, telex, etc. and will be required to type and shorthand. You will be able to keep accurate records, have initiative and a good attitude.

Telephone: Julie or Geoff on 01-836 5207

For further details contact Julie or Geoff on 01-836 5207

01-836 5355 6/7/8

Accountancy Placements

Interviewer: Temp Controller £10,000

£12,000 + All Banking Benefits

£15,000 + All Banking Benefits

£18,000 + All Banking Benefits

£20,000 + All Banking Benefits

£22,000 + All Banking Benefits

£25,000 + All Banking Benefits

£28,000 + All Banking Benefits

£30,000 + All Banking Benefits

£32,000 + All Banking Benefits

£35,000 + All Banking Benefits

£38,000 + All Banking Benefits

£40,000 + All Banking Benefits

£42,000 + All Banking Benefits

£45,000 + All Banking Benefits

£48,000 + All Banking Benefits

£50,000 + All Banking Benefits

£52,000 + All Banking Benefits

£55,000 + All Banking Benefits

£58,000 + All Banking Benefits

£60,000 + All Banking Benefits

£62,000 + All Banking Benefits

£65,000 + All Banking Benefits

£68,000 + All Banking Benefits

£70,000 + All Banking Benefits

£72,000 + All Banking Benefits

£75,000 + All Banking Benefits

£78,000 + All Banking Benefits

£80,000 + All Banking Benefits

£82,000 + All Banking Benefits

£85,000 + All Banking Benefits

£88,000 + All Banking Benefits

£90,000 + All Banking Benefits

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ADVERTISING
STARTS
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NON-SECRETARIAL
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Box numbers should be addressed to:
The Times, PO Box 7
New Printing House
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

To place an advertisement in
any of these categories, tel:

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APPOINTMENTS ... 01-278 9161

**PROPERTY ESTATE
AGENTS** ... 01-278 9231
PERSONAL TRADE ... 01-278 9251
MANCHESTER OFFICE ... 063-534 1234

Querries in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, etc.
Classified Querries Department
01-837 1254, extn. 7180.

All advertisements are subject
to the conditions of acceptance
of Times Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

**PLEASE CHECK
YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proof read. When thousands of
advertisements are submitted
each day mistakes do occur and
we therefore ask you to check
your ad until, if you spot an
error, report it to the Classified
Querries Department immediately
by telephoning 01-837 1254
(ext. 7180). We regret that we
cannot be responsible for more
than one day's incorrect
insertion if you do not.

**THE DEADLINE
FOR ALL COPY IS
24 HOURS.**

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm
prior to the day of publication.
For Monday's issue the dead-
line is 12 noon Saturday. On all
cancellations a Stop Number
will be issued to the advertiser.
On any subsequent queries
regarding the cancellation, this
Stop Number must be quoted.

"He that searcheth wisdom
leaveth his own soul; he that find-
eth it, findeth life." Proverbs 19: 8.

BIRTHS

AIRD—On January 20th, at Read-
ing, to Carol and Robin Aird.

AULT—To Stephenines Anne
Spender and William Ault, on Jan-
uary 19th, 1980, in Cambridge, a
daughter, Alexandra Eliza.

BALLANTINE—On January 21st,
1980, at 3.30 pm, at Parkside Com-
munity Centre, and Christ Church,
Woodstock, son, Christopher Ballan-

BROWN—On January 18th, to
John and Rebecca, a son, Tom.

CAMPBELL—On January 18th, in
London, to Celia Mary, a daughter,

LAW—On January 21st, a daughter,

GODFREY—On January 19th, to Sue
and Peter—daughter, Charlotte.

HEDDERLEY—On January 22nd,

the wife of Alan—a daughter,

HORSEFARE—TURNER—On Jan-
uary 17th, Jonathan, a son.

JELLINE—On January 19th, two
loved daughters, Linda and Michael

Michael, a brother, for Martha

JOHNSON—On January 19th,
1980, in Cambridge, to Faith

and Linda Gordon, a son,

KING—A son, a brother for Martha

LAURENCE—On January 19th,

1980, in Cambridge, to Faith

and Linda Gordon, a son,

ACROSS

1 Soundly beats opposition.

2 It's child's play! (7).

5 Shortage here in France

comes in hand (7).

9 Come to point, in attempt

to reveal perfidy (9).

10 Fairy-tale lawman (5).

11 Waste of Cornish current?

(3).

12 A slip very unusual with

this mark of approval

(5).

14 Reptiles going two by two,

say, for these fruits? (9, 5).

17 Could be an emblem or a

trial monument (6, 8).

21 The Fabulous start one of

these flycatchers? (4-5).

23 Long tale about the East

(3).

24 A fine fund appeal? (5).

25 Like a coronation showing

partiality in advance (9).

26 Perhaps electing to dismiss

one for carelessness omission

(7).

27 Kipling's more deadly

female (3-4).

DOWN

1 Fruit could be the right

tonic (6).

2 Funds required to develop

Edded almost complete (7).

3 With this device climb

downs better than one gold

(7).

4 Norval's father, distributing

free hampers (5-6).

BIRTHS

KERSHAW—On 18th Jan., 1980,
in Bradford, to Libby Jane, New-
land, and James Edward, Cam-
bridge, to Jane (née Chalmers) and
John Alcorn.

MCWILLIAMS—On January 19th,
1980, in Kendal, Patrick, a
daughter.

MORRISON—On 20th Jan., 1979,
to Bridget and Freddie.

MONTGOMERY—On January 20th,
to Kate and Arden.

RAPSON—On 17th Jan., 1980,
to Michael, Caroline (née Wear),
and Nicholas, a daughter.

ROTHENBERG—On January 18th,
1980, to David Alexander, and
Sarah, a daughter.

SCALICKY—On January 18th,
1980, to Michael, and Anna, a
daughter.

SEVENSON—On January 21st,
1980, to Michael, and Pauline, a
son.

THOMSON—On January 21st,
1980, to William, and Lorraine,
a son.

VAN SWANENBERG—On 21st
January, 1980, to Peter and
Lorraine, a son.

WHITE—On January 21st, 1980,
to Michael, and Linda, a son.

WILSON—On January 21st, 1980,
to Michael, and Linda, a son.

WILSON—On January 21st, 1980,
to Michael, and Linda, a son.

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to Michael, and Linda, a son.

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to Michael, and Linda, a son.

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to Michael, and Linda, a son.

WILSON—On January 21st, 1980,
to Michael, and Linda, a son.

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